

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. IV.

AUGUST, 1914

NUMBER 8

Wool Growing In Australia

"WILD ANIMALS OF AUSTRALIA"

(By R. H. HARROWELL)

THE editor of the Wool Grower has suggested that I refer to the wild animals of Australia, and I presume that the subject is to be treated in its relation to the sheep and wool industry.

Nearly every country possesses animals which are more or less inclined to molest sheep, and in this respect Australia is not immune, though she is remarkably free from animals which actually prey upon the sheep.

The indigenous fauna of Australia is most interesting as it is peculiar to the country, and among all the species there is only one that is inimical in a carnivorous sense to the sheep industry and that is the dingo or wild dog.

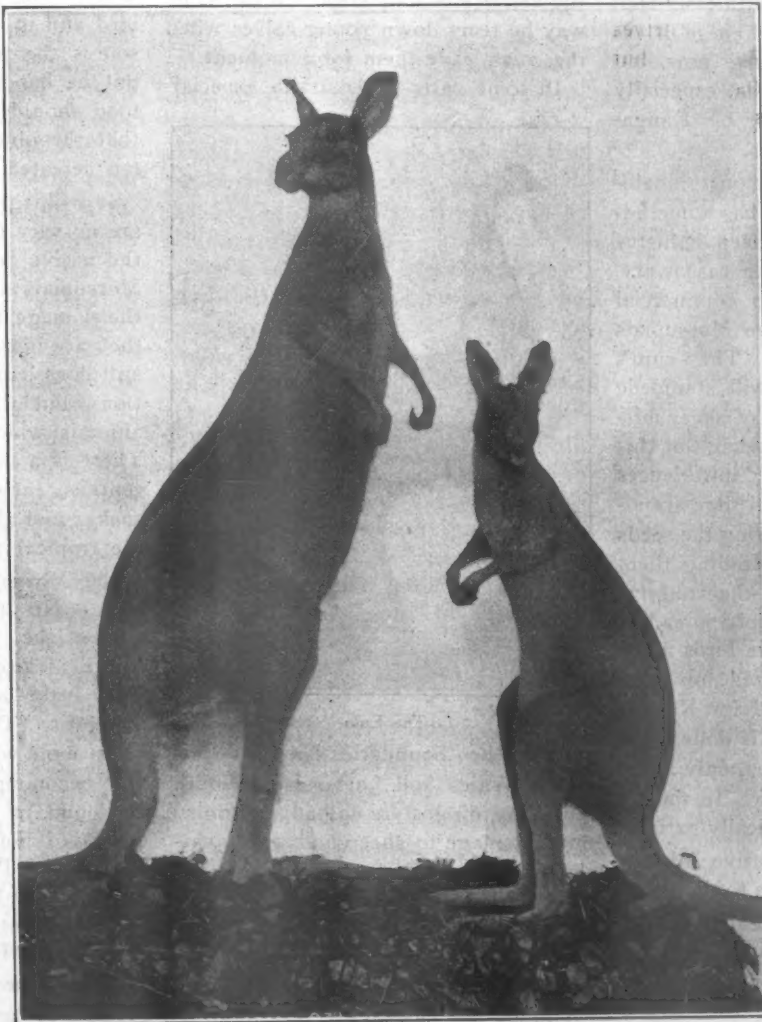
The Marsupials, which form the bulk of the native mammals of Australia have had an exceedingly interesting history. Fossil remains of small forms which may be looked upon as primitive mammals from which both the present Marsupials and the other existing mammals of the world have originated have been found in the Triassic rocks of Europe and North America. Apparently the Marsupial section was unable

to hold its own in the old world and has survived only in America where the carnivorous opossums are met with, and in Tasmania, Australia and Papua.

being much bigger and more powerful than the fore limbs.

Now the Kangaroos are the Marsupial that principally concern the sheep owner as they are rivals with the sheep

for grass. In the past they have been in such hordes that they have reduced the carrying capacity of sheep runs to a most serious extent. Periodical droughts have at times played havoc with the numbers of Kangaroos, and practically, exterminated them in some places. Where the sheep runs have been reduced in size, and where closer settlement is spreading, the Kangaroos are now very rare. In the big areas further inland, the good seasons which have prevailed during the last decade have resulted in a great increase in the number of Kangaroos, and they are now as great a pest as ever in certain localities. In nearly all the states strict laws have been passed to protect the Kangaroo and other valuable furred Marsu-



The Kangaroo Very Common In Australia

There are over a hundred species of Marsupial in Australia, ranging from the giant grey Kangaroo down to the Kangaroo rat, a species of rat with limbs of unequal size, the hind limbs

pials, but in some places the protection has been removed for certain periods to enable the run holders to reduce the numbers as the carrying capacity of the country is suffering to a serious extent.

The Kangaroo, therefore, only affects the sheep breeding industry in the way of reducing the carrying capacity of the stations. It is hunted on horse back and sometimes big drives are organized. Strong yards are built upon a suitable site on the run and long wings are made leading into them. Then a party of horsemen spread out and drive the Kangaroos for miles in the direction of these yards. In the old days thousands of Kangaroos would be rounded up in this way, and when yarded they were ruthlessly shot or knocked on the head. These drives are of very rare occurrence now, but in many parts of Australia, especially in Queensland, thousands of Kangaroos may yet be seen.

Another of the indigenous inhabitants of Australia which has some adverse influence on the sheep industry is the emu, the Australian cassowary. This huge bird is of no commercial use whatever whereas the Marsupials provide valuable skins. The emu's chief offense is that it will stampede among lambing ewes out of sheer mischief and do wholesale damage in this way. They also blunder into fences and break them down, and they are also great offenders by carrying the seeds of noxious weeds and spreading them in their excreta all over the country. Prickly pear has been widely spread in this manner. Where these birds are a pest, drives are organized on lines similar to those described for Kangaroos, and great slaughter is done. But the emu, like the Kangaroo, only bothers the sheepmen out back. In the inlying parts they are practically extinct.

We now come to the native Australian which does most harm to the sheep industry, namely the dingo. He is as far as I am aware the only indigenous carnivorous animal in the commonwealth. He is a freebooter who ranges over the whole of Australia, though he has been hunted out of the closely settled parts. The dingo is something between the wild dogs of South America and the wolves of the old world. He is unmistakably a dog and unmistakably wild. At night, in the interior,

his dismal howl is frequently heard, and the morning often reveals signs of his depredations among the sheep. They are to be seen singly or in pairs, sometimes in packs of five or six. They will not attack men, but will look them calmly over and trot away. They are expert hunters and live upon Marsupials or any creatures they can run down or surprise. They play havoc with sheep in some parts of Australia. A dingo will throw a sheep on its back and rip up its belly generally selecting the kidneys of its victim. In the same way he tears down young calves when the cows leave them for a moment.

In some parts of Australia, especial-



-The Emu

ly on the boundaries between New South Wales and Queensland, South Australia, dingos are so bad, and do so much damage to sheep and young cattle that special dog proof fencing has to be erected. This is very costly work. An effective fence has to be 6 feet high as the dingos are learning to climb and jump anything lower.

Dingos are destroyed by hunting with guns and dogs, but more generally by means of poisoned baits, strychnine being the poison used. In the closely settled parts, these wild dogs are very scarce, in fact, are not considered as items of station management.

Searching round for other indigent inhabitants which adversely affect the sheep industry, we can only find the crows and eagle hawks. The former are very cruel to young lambs or to sheep which have become emaciated through drought. They generally attack by picking out the eyes, afterwards opening up the carcass. There is, however, diversity of opinion in regard to the crow. Some sheep owners look upon him more as a friend than a foe because of his scavenging propensities. The crow is a very cunning bird and is not easy to destroy. Poison is the weapon used against him, but he has the faculty of ejecting food should it not agree with him so that the object of the poisoner is often defeated.

It will, therefore, be seen that there are no very formidable animals among the native fauna of Australia. The Marsupials are harmless except for the damage they do to pastures when they are in great numbers. The dingo still does damage on the out back stations, but there are no other native animals which beset the sheepowner. There is a wonderful assortment of reptiles, including many varieties of snakes and alligators and crocodiles in the tropical zone.

The Marsupials are peculiar to Australia. No other country in the world possess the Kangaroo or Wallaby. There is also another quiet, inoffensive little animal that is distinctly Australian. This quaint little creature, like a mole with a ducks bill, is gradually becoming extinct, but is still to be found in many of the rivers and creeks of Southeastern Australia and Tasmania. The Platypus seldom ventures on dry land and only does so when emigrating from one water hole to another. His short legs are insufficient to raise the body above the ground, so he crawls along by means of his claws very much after the fashion of the lizard. The Platypus feeds almost entirely beneath the surface of the water, practically in the dark, so that its small eyes are of little use to it. This curious little animal lives upon aquatic insects, worms and small

shell fish, and though unmistakably a mammal, it lays eggs like a bird or a reptile. The females lay from one to four in a rude nest made of grass and leaves.

Viewing this subject from the sheep-owners point, it is ironical to think that the native fauna was not half so inimical to the sheep industry as those which have been imported. The fox is the only imported pest of the carnivorous type, and though he is unquestionably increasing in numbers, and unquestionably does damage to lambs, there are many sheepmen who consider he does more good than harm by keeping the rabbits in check. It is very certain that the fox does a lot of good in this respect. The doe rabbits have their young away from the main warren, and their nests are just a little beneath the surface. The foxes scent these out, and scratch through and devour the kittens. This proclivity of the fox has caused the rabbit to alter its habit, and the does give birth to their young in the big warrens where the young are at the mercy of the bucks. In this way the rabbits are kept in check. The foxes confine their attacks to lambs and weak sheep, and more often than not the tongue is the only thing devoured.

The next imported pest of course is the rabbit, of which I wrote fully some months ago. The rabbits flood the country and their numbers ebb and flow according to the vagaries of the seasons. Some localities once heavily infested have for some reason or other become free, but in a general way sheepowners have to net their holdings, poison with baits of pollard and phosphorous or jam and strychnine. They also dig or plow out the burrows or fumigate with some deadly fumes.

In north Queensland and the northern territory, there are some buffalo, originally imported from some of the islands in the Malay Archipelago. With them came the red water disease, and as ticks have always been prevalent in tropical Queensland, they conveyed the disease to cattle. However, the disease has never spread beyond a

certain well defined area, climatic conditions evidently place a barrier on the perigrination of the tick.

There are mobs of wild horses on some of the big outlandish stations, but they are generally of a very degenerate type. There also are wild pigs.

I think in the above I have referred to the aspect of the animal life of Australia that is of most interest to American sheepmen.

GOOD ROADS AS CROP PRODUCERS.

Washington, D. C.—That an improved road will increase vastly the productiveness of the area through which it runs, has now been satisfactorily demonstrated by studies conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in Virginia. Conditions in Spotsylvania county were investigated with particular care, and the results have proved surprising. In 1909 the county voted \$100,000 to improve 40 miles of roads. Two years after the completion of this work the railroad took away in twelve months from Fredericksburg, the county seat, 71,000 tons of agricultural and forest products hauled over the highways to that town. Before the improvement of the roads this total was only 49,000 tons annually; in other words the quantity of the county's produce had risen more than 45 per cent. Still more interesting, however, is the increase shown in the quantity of the dairy products. In 1909, these amounted to 114,815 pounds, in 1911 to 273,028 pounds, an increase of practically 140 per cent in two years. In the same time shipments of wheat had increased 59 per cent, tobacco 31 per cent, and lumber and other forest products 48 per cent.

In addition to this increase in quantity the cost of hauling each ton of produce was materially reduced. In other words the farmers not only produce more, but produce more cheaply, for the cost of transportation to market is, of course, an important factor in the cost of production. From this point of view it is estimated that the

\$100,000 spent in improving the roads in Spotsylvania county saved the farmers of that county \$41,000 a year.

In the past two years the traffic studies of the federal experts show that approximately an average of 65,000 tons of outgoing products were hauled over the improved roads in the county an average distance of eight miles, or a total of 520,000 "ton-miles." Before the roads were improved it was estimated that the average cost of hauling was 20 cents a "ton-mile;" after the improvement this fell to 12 cents a "ton-mile," or a saving of 8 cents. A saving of 8 cents per mile on 520,000 "ton-miles" is \$41,000 a year. The county's investment of \$100,000 in other words returns a dividend of 40 per cent annually.

Because this saving, in cases of this character, does not take the form of cash put directly into the farmers' pocket there is a widespread tendency to believe that it is fictitious profit, while as a matter of fact it is just as real a source of profit as the increase in the price of wheat.

In Dinwiddie county, Virginia, for example, where peanuts are one of the staple crops, the average load for two mules on a main road was about 1,000 pounds before the road was improved. After its improvement the average load was found to be 2,000 pounds and the time consumed in hauling the larger load to market was much reduced. In other words, one man with a wagon and two mules could do more than twice as much work with the improved road than with an unimproved road. This is the explanation of the extraordinary rise in the total output of agricultural products in a county with a good road system.

WANTS HAMPSHIRE EWES.

F. W. Gooding of Shoshone, Idaho, has been looking for a bunch of 200 yearling Hampshire ewes. He recently bought 150 Hampshire rams from one of our advertisers and now wants to buy his ewes so that he may raise his own rams in the future. Several sheepmen are planning to do the same.

Proper Filing of Damage Claims

(By C. A. BUTLER, Chicago, Ill.)

YOUR attention is called to some recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and other federal courts, affecting the rights of shippers to recover damages from railroads for loss or injury to stock in transit.

In every livestock contract issued to the shipper by the railroad, is a clause requiring the filing of a claim for loss and damage within a certain time—the time limit varying in different livestock contracts—and before the stock is unloaded or sold or intermingled with other stock; in default of which the carriers involved are released from liability. Such clauses have been held by the federal courts to be valid and reasonable, the federal decisions being binding in such cases on shipments from one state to another.

The railroads are taking advantage of these technical defenses in defeating the rights of the shipper and refusing, where they can avail themselves of such defenses, to pay meritorious claims.

While it is true that a claim filed without the time required in the contract, and considered by the railroad and declined solely on its merits, has, heretofore, in the state courts, been held to constitute a waiver on the part of the railroad of the claim provision, yet there exists excellent federal authority that such waiver constitutes a discrimination and, therefore, is forbidden by the federal law.

In order that the rights of the shipper may be protected in such matters it is important and imperative that notice be given the delivering railroad (or the road named in the contract) before the sale of such stock, so that the railroad may have an opportunity to inspect the damaged or delayed stock.

Directly after the sale of such stock a claim should be filed showing the amount of loss and damage sustained by the shipper.

I have prepared for you a form of

notice to be served on the delivering railroad which you should publish.

If this blank notice is properly filled out and served on the delivering railroad when the stock is at the last feeding station outside of Chicago, or other market, or when the stock arrives in the yards at Chicago, and previous to the sale of the stock, the owners rights will be fully protected."

The notice appears below.

To _____

Agent of _____

(Name of Delivering Road)

Chicago, Ill.

You are hereby notified that a consignment of _____ cars _____

(Number of Cars) (Sheep)

enroute from _____ arrived at _____

(Original Loading Point)

(Name of Market or Last Feeding Station)

and that said stock is now at _____

_____ and that a claim for the loss or damage sustained thereto will be filed as soon after the said stock is sold as the loss or damage can be reasonably ascertained.

(Pens in Yards or last Feeding Station)

(Name of Agent for Claimant)

(Claimant)

Served the above notice on _____ railroad company

at _____ by leaving a true copy thereof with _____

(Point of Filing)

(Name of Agent)

agent thereof, and before the sale of said stock named therein.

(Name)

A copy of this should be kept by the shipper and the commission firm consulted about filing it when possible.

HEAVY RAM SERVICE.

An Australian writer in the Breeders' Gazette has this to say: "Gonobar station, a year or more ago, gave 1,600 guineas for the fashionably bred Merino ram Number One. The price staggered even experts but the buyers knew their game. During the course of the first twelve months he was

mated with 865 ewes, and as the ewes were high-class there will be a fine crop of rams for the sale pens. He has now started service and the owners say there is fine prospects of mating him this year with 1,100 ewes."

PASTURE GRASSES.

The following is a standard mixture of grass seeds for an irrigated pasture.

It holds the advantage of yielding continuously and furnishing a variety.

Red clover	4 pounds
English ryegrass	4 pounds
Alsike	2 pounds
Alfalfa	5 pounds
Orchard grass	5 pounds
Tall oat grass	3 pounds
Kentucky bluegrass	4 pounds
Timothy	3 pounds

A Cause of Mutton Scarcity

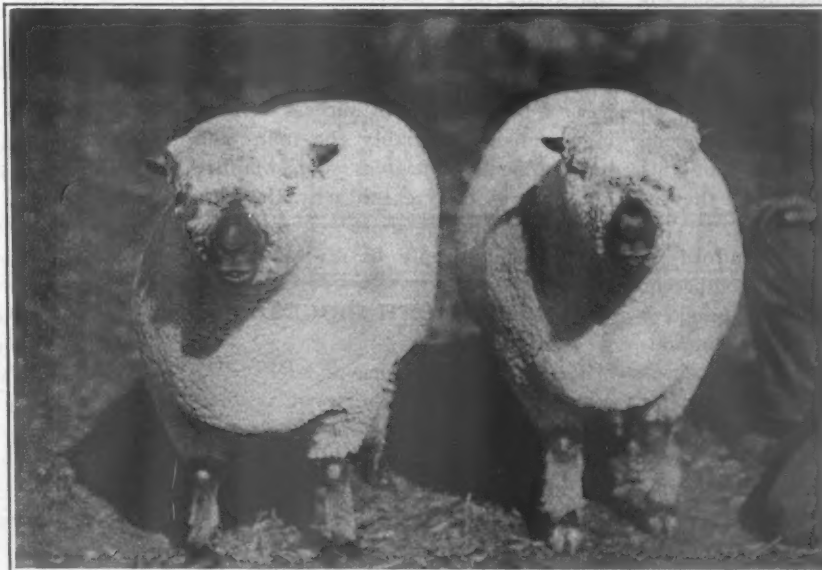
(By J. E. POOLE)

IMENDING mutton scarcity is no longer regarded as a joke in sheep house circles. Some of the "wise guys" in the trade are convinced that shortage, of which the June run furnished admonition, will extend over several years. Causes responsible are easily enumerated. The free trade menace undoubtedly exerted an influence, but it was a foregone conclusion from the manner in which native stock has been marketed for several years past that a bare spot would eventually be uncovered, and the getting out process is always easier than reinstating an industry.

A few years ago the annual supply of native sheep and lambs, so-called in contradistinction to western-grown stuff, was a substantial addition to the national mutton supply. It is true that neither quality nor condition justified bragging, but in the aggregate the farming states produced a lot of mutton and wool. This year the native lamb has been hard to find with a search warrant and if the story related by wool buyers is to be seriously regarded, such states as Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio will be sparing contributors this year, next, and probably for several seasons in succession. In the language of one of the market talent "it will be necessary to start all over again." Meanwhile the western grower is in possession of a monopoly of the market, save during the brief period when southern stuff is running and then he has little to vend. It is a condition actual and prospective

that warrants expectancy of remunerative prices.

Meat consumption in the United States has been at low ebb these many months past, not because demand was lacking, but for the reason that an adequate supply was not available. But for the heavy crop of live muttons marketed during the first five months, which eked out deficiency in beef and pork the semi-famine would have been even more severely felt. The public has acquired a taste for mutton, or, more correctly speaking lamb, and a period of shortage will be a hardship.



Shropshire Ewes Bred by Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho

This taste is fastidious, and that foreign frozen stuff will atone is improbable.

For years prophecy of mutton shortage has been greeted with the same ridicule bestowed on those who realized that cattle would eventually be scarce. Dearth of hogs is due solely to disease, without which there would be more than enough pork to go around. The hog is fecund and soon reinstates itself, but with cattle and sheep it is another matter. Twenty-five years of constant and persistent liquidation

were needed to convince the public that beef production had fallen several laps behind consumption and now it is obvious that there will not be enough mutton to go around. Taking into consideration the somewhat alarming shortage of cattle and hogs, a corresponding deficiency in mutton supply is a serious matter.

A June lamb market on a \$9@\$10 basis tells the story eloquently. What puzzles the trade is the sudden curtailment on the new breeding ground of the middle south, notably Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. Breeders in these states have had a market of their own during May, June and July ever since the inception of the industry, good prices have been the rule, their winter wheat fields have yielded cheap sustenance and their soils have been fructified in a gratifying manner. Yet, instead of expanding breeding operations, actual contraction has developed. A 25 per cent shortage noted in the mid-

southern crop this year merely reiterates what has happened all over the rest of the territory east of the Missouri river. Sheep require care and that term is not to be found in the lexicon of the average farmer. The steer is a rustler. Give him the run of a pasture or a stalk field with access to water and he will give a fairly good account of himself, but the ewe and the lamb require assiduous attention. The assertion will not be disputed that decimation of the hog herds of the corn-belt has been due in no small measure

to the carelessness of the grower. Inbreeding, filth and improper feeding have done more to curtail pork production than specific disease. That is why the American farmer places confidence in the steer.

Present indications are that the low altitude country will reinstate the wool and mutton industry, or at least make a haphazard, hit-or-miss effort to do so. What the average cornbelt or eastern farmer does not know about sheep would fill a tome of the heft of a small cat. Usually in response to a pyrotechnical wool or mutton market, he hies himself to the stock yards, buys a bunch of ewes at a prohibitive price, frequently getting something that foreordains failure. On the theory that sheep are self sustaining, he avoids the item of nutrition and either gets a crop of puny lambs, or none at all. His practice has been to get in high and liquidate on the low spot, vowing an intention never to have another sheep on the place. Abandonment of this policy is essential to putting the industry on a permanent basis.

Kentucky and Tennessee afford an excellent illustration. In competent hands sheep would be money makers in that latitude, but losses by scab, malnutrition and other preventable causes have exerted such a discouraging influence as to cause retrogression instead of progress. The sheep was evicted from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri because of ill health and yet the lesson appears to have been wasted. All the teaching of such men as Coffey of Illinois and Kleinheinz of Wisconsin have proven non-effective and until the idea is grounded that the sheep require both care and feed, failure will be inevitable.

A Kentucky buyer is operating on the Chicago market at this season. His pockets are baggy with orders for ewes, but attempt to sell him a bunch of healthy western stock, and he will promptly reply: "My people simply won't have them. If I ship anything but blackfaces, I'd lose my trade."

Until the mid-south learns the value of the western ewe, it will continue on the wrong track. The same applies

to every state east of the Missouri river. Native ewes are little better than useless for flock establishment purposes. Purchasing them means a crop of wormy, sickly lambs. George Myers, chief sheep buyer for the S. & S. concern discussing this subject said: "What the National Wool Growers' Association ought to do is to spend \$500 on a campaign of education. Ten dollars goes a long way with the editor of a country paper and dissemination of such information as is necessary to popularize the western ewe would be inexpensive, comparatively easy and effective. Make a start in Kentucky and Tennessee and extend it over the entire east. The result would be a market for western ewes that could not be satisfied. They could use blackface rams on this stock, and the progeny would be healthy."

Only those who install western ewes have a bare chance of success in raising lambs. Invariably the man who buys a flock of natives scores failure and that is one reason why the east is not contributing more generously to the nation's supply of mutton.

NEW CLOTH PRICES.

The light weight season for 1915 was opened by the American Woolen company in New York on July 13. The new prices show an advance ranging up to 12½ cents per yard, over the price of the same goods last year. It is predicted that as the season advances the price of some of these goods will be further advanced. For instance a standard cloth known as Fulton serge is offered for 1915 at \$1.42½ per yard; in 1914 the price was \$1.32½; in 1913, \$1.50; in 1912, \$1.35; in 1911, \$1.45; in 1910, \$1.67½; in 1909, \$1.32½; in 1908, \$1.47½.

LAMB SALES.

The Cunningham Sheep & Land Company of Pilot Rock, Oregon, has recently sold to R. N. Stanfield 4,000 half-blood Hampshire lambs at \$4.75 each, the fat end to be delivered August 15th, and the balance October 1st.

These are March and April lambs. Smythe Bros. of Pendleton, Oregon, have sold to the same party 3,000 half-blood Hampshire lambs at \$4.80. These are February lambs and have already been shipped to Chicago.

EWES IN DEMAND.

We have had a splendid season for feed and all stock is in fine condition. So much has been sold and shipped out the past two years that we are now short of sheep and cattle. Wool is now 3 to 5 cents higher than it was six months ago. Breeding ewes are in big demand and the inquiry for Merino rams is such that all will be needed for this year's trade.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, California.

FAIRLY PROSPEROUS.

An examination of the annual report of the Union Pacific railroad system, which includes the Oregon Short Line and Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, that system earned a surplus, after paying all dividends, of \$11,131,995.33. This surplus showed an increase of \$2,738,484.54 over the preceding year. With such figures as these before the public it is going to be pretty hard to justify the increase of rates now asked for on livestock. It is also noticeable that with the exception of two short roads in Colorado, practically all the roads concerned in this advance of rates are in about as good financial condition as the Union Pacific.

MORE CORRIEDALES COMING.

Mr. Fred A. Ellenwood of Red Bluff, California, has just dispatched an order to New Zealand for five Corriedale ewes and three Corriedale rams. Mr. Ellenwood has ordered special stud stuff, and should get something pretty fancy.

Our ram advertisers report most excellent returns.



SHEEP SALESMEN

Whose services assure you

SATISFACTORY SALES

At Chicago

F. W. Tubbs
Geo. S. Martin

At Kansas City

F. O. Morgan
Harvey Shough

At South Omaha

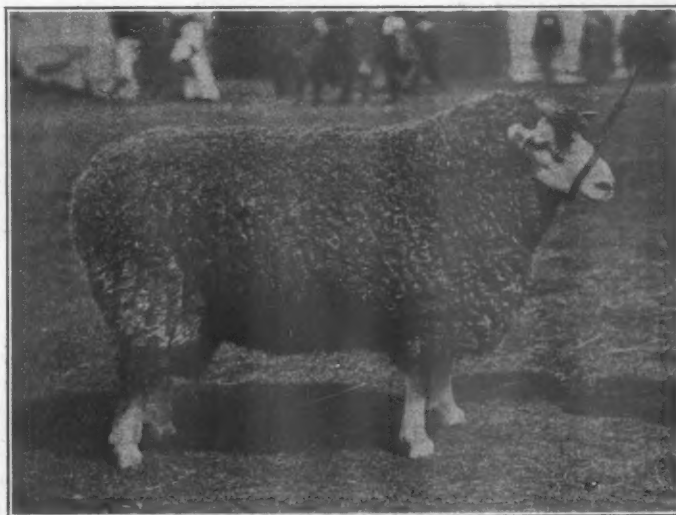
M. C. Wilkerson
A. E. Compton

SMITH BROS. COMMISSION CO.

CHICAGO

SOUTH OMAHA

KANSAS CITY



FOR SALE

RAMS RAMS RAMS

1500 COTSWOLD, LINCOLN and SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS 1500

These rams have been run in altitude of from six to ten thousand feet all summer. All have good lungs and free from disease.

EVERY RAM A THOROUGHbred.
ONLY CHOICE RAMS OFFERED
FOR SALE.

PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY

I will accept orders for rams subject to inspection, and if they do not meet with your approval, you are under no obligations to buy. PRICES UPON REQUEST.

F. R. GOODING,

GOODING, IDAHO

Sheep for Sale

Grade Hampshires

1,000 very high grade and pure bred yearling rams
1,500 very high grade and pure bred ram lambs
1,000 very high grade and pure bred 2's, 3's and 4's rams
1,500 high grade ewes, yearlings and up

Registered Hampshires

500 Ram Lambs
300 Ewes, yearlings and up
500 Rams, 1's, 2's and up

Range Stuff

3,000 Aged Grade Merino and black face ewes
3,000 Grade Merino and Merino ewes, twos to fours
3,000 Lincoln-Merino and Cotswold-Merino ewes, mixed ages

Cattle

1,000 three-year-olds, steers, for fall delivery

New Zealand Importations

We have arranged with DAVID EVANS, formerly of Iowa and Minnesota Agricultural Colleges to make importations for us. Sheep will arrive in United States forepart of October. A few additional orders can be taken up to August 1st for CORRIEDALES or ROMNEYS.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS

WOOD LIVE STOCK COMPANY, Ltd.,

SPENCER, IDAHO

Boston Wool Market

(By Our Boston Correspondent)

THE end of July brings a check to the wool market, due to the war flurry in Europe, which seems to be fast developing into a general war. Just what effect this would eventually have upon the wool market is not clear, though a majority of the wool men think that the ultimate result will be to bring about an active trade on a still higher basis than has prevailed hitherto. Domestic wools are expected to especially benefit in such a contingency, and consequently are not burdensome, though manufacturers are

to a considerable extent. Further, the mills have been taking up their wools steadily, and have shown a disposition to discount their bills in a very gratifying way. All these things tend to create a feeling of confidence in wool, that was hardly expected at the beginning of the season. Good profits have been made this season, and it will take some tremendous calamity to turn the year into an unsuccessful one.

Outside of the war scare, the only "fly in the ointment" has been the slow way in which the new light-weight

have been able to sell anything like their full product. Some of the worsted mills and a few woollen mills have done so, but most of the latter have had a disappointing call for their goods, and are running slack, now that the heavy-weight season is so nearly over. Standard worsted goods, serges, etc., have sold fairly well, and the leading interest is reported to have secured some good orders for its well-known lines, but the sales at the opening were a distinct disappointment, especially when compared with the avidity with



Rambouillets On Dwight Lincoln's Farm, Milford Center, Ohio.

not operating as freely as they were early in the month.

One of the leading men in the wool trade, whose name is known all over the world, in an interview the other day, said that the Boston wool trade was in excellent shape to meet any emergency, financial or otherwise, likely to result from a long-continued war in Europe. The early bought wools have been marketed promptly as they came in, and consequently stocks are not accumulating unduly, while the different firms have been able to liquidate their indebtedness to the banks

goods season is developing. Reports from the New York end are emphatic in declaring that the new lines average high in style, finish and quality, while prices, though higher than last year, have been put at so low a figure as to eliminate the possibility of successful competition from abroad. All these things are freely acknowledged by good buyers familiar with world conditions, and yet they announce a determination to go slowly in buying the new goods.

Thus far, only the mills making specialties of established reputation

which the new lines were snapped up at this time last year.

About the middle of July, a broadening demand was noted for all domestic wools, as enough goods had been sold to cause manufacturers to come into the market more generally, and both sampling and actual sales were much more general. This improvement flattened out again on receipt of the war news from Europe, and though the eventual effect should prove to be a "boom" in wool trading and wool prices, for the moment trade is at something of a standstill. No one

seems to be able to predict just what will happen in the near future, and neither goods, manufacturers nor wool dealers are willing to make large commitments at this time.

As far as actual trading is concerned, the month has not developed any particularly new features. Territory wools have continued to move freely in the original bags. In fact, the bulk of the clip thus far moved has been in this form, though a fair proportion of graded wool has been included. New Montana wools have moved moderately, sales in the original bags having been made at 22 to 24 cents, the scoured cost being estimated at 58 to 62 cents. Other original bag wools have sold on the basis of 21 to 22 cents for Idaho, or 60 to 62 cents clean; Utah clips at 20 to 22 cents, or 56 to 57 cents clean; Wyoming at 18 to 22 cents, or 55 to 58 cents clean; Colorado at 21 to 22½ cents, or 53 to 55 cents clean; Soda Springs at 23 cents; New Mexico at 20 to 21 cents, or 56 to 57 cents clean, and Arizona clips at 22 to 22½ cents.

Medium Territory clips have sold at 22 to 24 cents, or 57 to 58 cents clean for half-blood and 52 to 53 cents for three-eighths-blood. Fine and fine medium Territories have sold at 20 to 22 cents, or 58 to 60 cents clean for fine and 55 to 57 cents for fine medium, and Oregon staple wool has changed hands at 21 to 22 cents, or 62 to 65 cents. On the scoured basis, the month closes with staple wools quoted at 63 to 65 cents for fine staple Territory, 57 to 60 cents for half-blood staple, 52 to 53 cents for three-eighths-blood staple and 48 to 50 cents for quarter-blood staple. Clothing wools are quotable at 58 to 60 cents for fine and 55 to 57 cents for fine medium.

The demand for scoured Territories has quieted down to a considerable extent, as the woollen mills using these wools have been rather quiet of late. Some of them have been running only four or five days a week, and consequently their needs have been smaller. Most of the month prices have been well-sustained at 58 to 60 cents for fine choice white wool and 55 to 57 cents

for fine medium. Late in the month there was a little weakening of value. Though asking prices were nominally unchanged, it was claimed, and admitted by sellers, that prices could be shaded about a cent a pound by an insistent buyer. In fact one large dealer in this class of wool said that he doubted if over 59 cents could be realized for anything on the market.

Pulled wools have been quiet as usual at this season. New York pullers have been asking 38 cents in the grease for their new lamb's Bs, the scoured cost being estimated at 43 to 45 cents. Later, the asking price in the grease was reduced to 35 to 36 cents, or 42 to 43 cents clean. Early in the month some good wools sold at this figure. Inferior wools are quoted at 40 to 42 cents for lambs' Bs, but trade is quite. Old pulled wools are in demand for good staple, and some lots of choice wools are still available. A supers are quotable at 50 to 53 cents, with fine A supers at 55 to 58 cents and extras at 60 to 62 cents.

The new Texas wool has moved off rapidly, the total sales for the month being over 2,000,000 pounds, mostly twelve-months' wool. Prices have ranged from 20 to 21 cents for twelve-months' early in the month to 23 to 24 cents at the close, the scoured basis being estimated at 60 to 63 cents. One lot of eight-months' wool changed hands at 23½ cents, but late in the month sales were made at 22 cents for similar wool, the scoured cost being estimated at 56 to 58 cents.

Practically nothing is being done in California wools, though some small lots have been transferred during the month on the basis of 24 to 26 cents in the grease for choice Northern wools, or 56 to 57 cents clean, and 20 to 22 cents, or 53 to 55 cents clean.

Fleece wools have opened up very slowly, a matter of much disappointment to the holders of this class of wool. Some of the larger manufacturers are refusing to pay prices based on the extreme prices paid in the country, though lately some of the new wools, especially unwashed clips have begun

to move. Fine washed delaines have not yet begun to move; in fact, it is doubtful if any stock of importance has accumulated. XX and above washed Ohio wool has changed hands in a small way at 31 to 31½ cents, several small sales being noted at both figures. Fine unwashed delaine has sold at 27 to 28½ cents, the higher price being for a very choice light shrinkage lot. Fine unwashed clothing wool has sold at 25 cents, though some lots are being held above this figure.

Medium combing wools are pretty stiff, transfers being noted at 29 to 29½ cents for half-blood, 28 to 29 cents for three-eighths-blood and 27 to 27½ cents for quarter-blood. Medium clothing Ohio wools are quotable at 26 to 27 cents. Indiana quarter-blood combing has sold at 27 cents and Michigan half-blood clothing at 24 cents. In the country most of the fleece wools at 24 cents. In the country most of the fleece wools are out of farmers' hands, and the remainder of the clip is being held above the views of buyers.

Notwithstanding the liberal arrivals of foreign wools during the month, sales have been exceedingly moderate. Fine Merinos are rather scarce, and fine crossbreds are also in moderate supply. Puta Arenas crossbreds have sold to some extent, the wools being unusually good this year. Prices are 28 to 29 cents. Further sales of Class 4 South American wools are noted at 23½ and a good-sized transfer at 24 cents. New Zealand 46s brought 28 to 30 cents, 44s 25 to 26 cents, and Australian 64s have sold on the basis of 67 cents clean.

The July series of the London wool sales closed July 22, with sales of 17,000 bales to this country. England took 86,000 bales, the Continent 34,000 bales and 8,000 bales were held over. Advances of 5 to 7½ per cent were established over the previous series and occasionally a gain of 10 per cent was noted. Brisbane and Sydney have recently held auction sales of the early shorn wools, and prices are reported to have been fully up to a pari-

ty with London. The Australian clip is estimated, according to the latest reports, to be 150,000 to 200,000 bales more than last year, which in turn showed a decrease of about 200,000 from the previous clip.

CALL FOR "BREEDERS"

IS INSATIABLE.

All over the eastern country there is an urgent demand for breeding stock, which is making a good market for all kinds of ewes. Thin old females with good mouths are being taken avidly at \$4.50@4.75, a good two to four-year-old class is selling at \$5.00@5.50 and yearlings at \$5.75@6.00 while some choice Idaho yearlings have gone to breeders at \$6.40.

AUGUST SUPPLY

WILL BE LIGHT.

With the southern lamb crop exhausted, only a handful of natives available and the big end of the early crop of westerns in killers hands by the end of July, a light August supply of all kinds of muttons is certain.

So far prediction is easy, but forecasting prices is another matter. Certain interests appear able to make any kind of quotations they please under present conditions.

That there will be a dearth of feeding stuff is another certainty. Packers will kill every sheep and lamb that will bleed. They have been paying prices only 50 cents apart between feeders and fat ones and the country will not go up against that game.

Forecasting August markets is dangerous to prophetic reputation.

J. E. P.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS ALL SOLD.

Please take the Hampshire rams out of our advertisement as they are all sold. We sold 160 head of these rams to one of your readers last week, in fact, we sold the whole outfit through our advertisement in the Wool Grower

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP & LAND COMPANY—Oregon.

FEATURES FOUND IN GOOD WOOL.

LESSONS FOR THE GROWER.

By S. B. Hollings.

The interests of the wool grower are very largely centered upon the production of his own raw material, and the prices which it is likely to make when it comes into the market. This is so much so that wider interests are apt to be overlooked, and while there is every justification for the original producer making all he can out of his fleeces, there is a danger that his ideas may become too parochial. For this reason we propose in this article to consider some of the technicalities associated with wool, and think the time is opportune for so doing. The rush of the selling season is over. The majority of the clips grown in America have already passed either into the hands of merchants or users, and the sheep themselves have also lost some of the nakedness which makes them look so conspicuous after being shorn. This latter fact reminds us that another shearing time will ultimately come around, and that the interval may well be partly utilized by considering the nature of the wool, the characteristics which increase its market value, and the points in which users themselves are most keenly interested.

There are five principal features in wool, which, though not necessarily present in every good fleece, have to be considered when writing about the characteristics of the raw material generally. The first of these which may be mentioned is length, which is chiefly important in the purchasing of wools for the worsted principle of manufacture. In this system the aim all the way through is to produce a yarn which is composed of fibres lying parallel to each other. It may be said here that yarn is the threads of partly manufactured fibres (composed of wool or other textile manufacturing material) which are used to make the warp and weft of any fabric which may be produced. Now it will be seen

that the adherence to each other of the threads of a worsted yarn depends upon their ability to overlap each other lengthwise, combined (in the case of wool) with their peculiar capacity of adhesiveness brought about by the serrated nature of each fibre. These serrations on the surface of the wool fibre are the result of the way in which it grows, and are of the greatest value in the earlier processes of manufacture. Coming back to our original point, it may be said that length is of great importance in the production of a good spinning top, the top being the first form into which the wool is brought after it has passed through the scouring process. It may be taken as a rule that wool under two inches long is not of sufficient length for putting through the combing machine which straightens out the individual fibres, lying them parallel to each other, and throwing out those which are not long enough to be brought into proper parallelisation with the rest.

An important point arises here, and that is the elasticity of the wool. One of the features of all good wool is its capacity to bear tension. This, of course, brings us to the question of strength, but length and elasticity are related to each other in the sense that if wool is sufficiently elastic it may be fit for combing when it looks to be on the short side for that purpose. A wool only two inches long or even less may comb all right, providing it has in it the stretching capacity which enables it to go through the machine without breaking, and to come out showing sufficient length to be called a decent top. In short, if the wool is strong enough and elastic enough to bear the strain its actual length is of minor importance, though the better the length, the better the value of the combed article.

The relation of the elasticity of a wool to its strength is equally as close as to its length, and there is indeed an inter-relation among all the three characteristics which makes each one largely dependent upon the other. We are now thinking most about strength. It may be said that in the case of long

lustre wools which are assumed to be strong in fibre, one of the earliest processes through which the wool is put is that of preparing. This process may be described as a sort of preliminary combing, for the actual effect produced upon the fibres is identical with that of the proper combing machine. The only difference is that which might be seen in a lady's hair which being too much tangled for a small tooth comb, first has an application of a comb with large coarse teeth. There may be hairs here and there which are obstreperous, refusing to be straightened out, but the combing is facilitated by this preliminary operation, and the smaller tooth comb may be applied afterwards. The coarse long fibres of such breeds as Lincoln or Leicester would not respond to the treatment of the proper combing machine, so the preliminary preparing is resorted to, which brings the wool into better form for later treatment. This work is comparatively rough and severe, the fibres being often very much tangled and mixed up with each other, and far from being in the parallel form of which we have spoken previously. Anyone who has had experience in handling wool knows that it may not be elastic even if it is long. Indeed, it may be really tender in every part so that the least tension breaks it, or there may be a weak place (say) in the middle of the fibre, or near one of the ends, resulting in a breakage as soon as any strain is brought to bear upon it. The value of elasticity in conjunction with strength is that so to speak it gives the wool additional strength. At least there is about it a sort of nonresistance which enables it to pass through the teeth of the preparer, or for the teeth of the preparer to be drawn through the wool, without any breakage taking place. This is of great importance in handling wool, for while the resourcefulness of manufacturers is proverbial, and while it is true that they are able to use anything if it only has two ends upon it, which signifies that length is of no account, yet the user of wool who is producing top, and buys wool

which he hopes will answer that purpose, wants to know that he has as little waste as possible. Right here comes in the value of an elastic fibre. It permits the wool to go through the rough preliminary processes without unnecessary breakage.

Quality and condition are two other features which count for much in any clip of wool. There would seem to be no need for any grower in any part of the world to be afraid to produce a fleece of fine quality. The present tendency of fashion is such that there is only too little fine quality material to be had. The wearing public everywhere have a decided preference for fabrics of all sorts which are of a soft handling nature, and it is largely financial inability which prevents more being worn. The writer sometimes wonders whether it is not the wool trade itself which has set the pace in this matter, for it is more the exception than the rule to see anyone in the wool trade wearing a suit not made of Merino wool. There is a dressiness and an attractiveness about this class of goods which coarser materials do not possess. Quality refers to the fineness of the fibres, and the finer the fibres are the better it is said to be in quality. Some readers may be under the misapprehension that if wool is sound and long, or possesses other good manufacturing properties that it may be said to be of good quality. This may be true in a certain sense, but we have to bear in mind the acknowledged nomenclature of the wool trade, and in that language the fineness of the fibre is designated as its quality. Condition has preference to the amount of natural grease which a wool may contain. Wool needs to have in it a certain amount of grease to enable it to pass successfully through the manufacturing processes, but this yolk to which we prefer is over and above what is wanted. It detracts from the actual value of the raw material when present in excessive quantities, though for purposes of sale and transit it has its uses. If wool did not contain this suit or yolk, it would often not be so well preserved as it is, so that its ad-

vantages as well as its disadvantages must be taken into the reckoning. The superfluous grease has to be removed right at the beginning of the manufacturing process, so that wool is bought on a clean scoured basis, which means that its value is estimated according to the weight of wool there may be expected to be when the grease has been removed.

TO DETERMINE VALUE OF DIPS.

Up to the present time there has really been but little investigation of the sheep tick. The most important work so far recorded in the world is that of Prof. Swingle at the Wyoming Experiment Station. His work was highly valuable, but he did not have an opportunity to complete it.

We have discussed this subject with officials of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and that department has decided to make a full investigation of the sheep tick to determine its life history as well as the effectiveness of the various dips. This work is now being carried out at the Utah State Fair grounds under the direction of Dr. F. E. Murray.

WYOMING INDUSTRY PICKING UP.

"Wyoming is just starting up the hill so far as wool and mutton production is concerned," said a trade scout. "Heavy winter losses have been a bitter experience, but they are profiting by it. The lesson has been effectively taught that winter feeding is cheap insurance. Frequently the money comes back right away.

"With proper provision for winter care Wyoming will materially increase its output. It will be either that or going out of the business.

"Idaho and Nevada are both increasing flocks and Oregon shows a decided disposition to get into the mutton business."

J. E. P.

Have you paid your dues?

Despised Weed Fattens Sheep

(By ROBERT H. MOULTON)

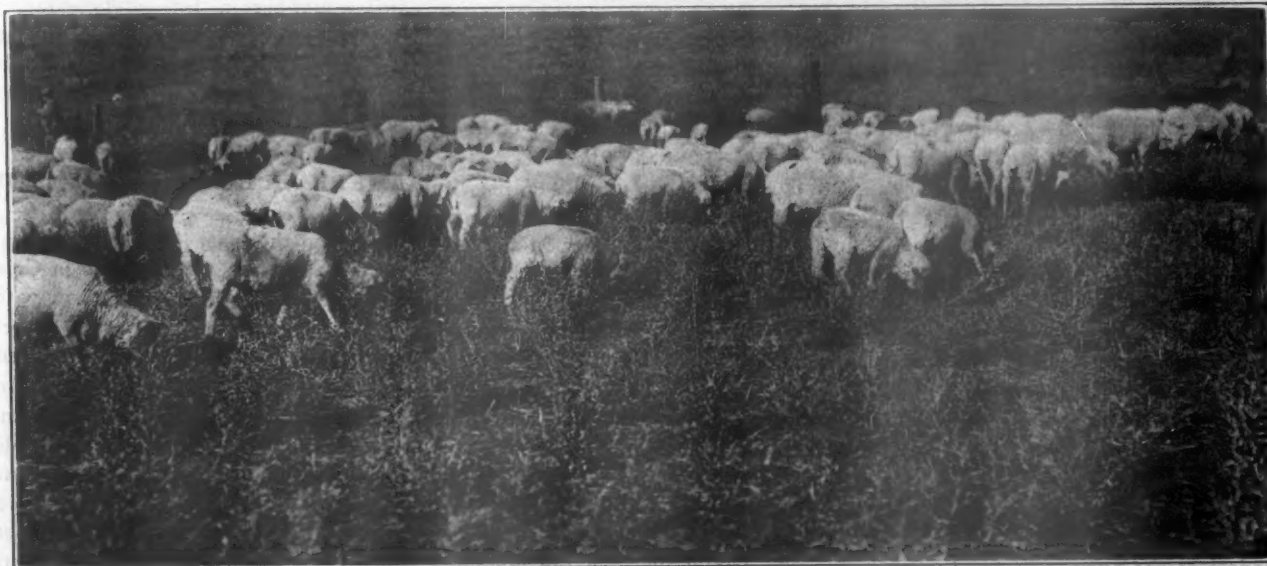
REMARKABLE discovery which seems destined to influence the sheep raising industry of the Pacific Northwest states has just been announced by Mr. Y. C. Mansfield of Endicott, Washington. It is to the effect that the once despised Australian salt bush, which is found in such abundance in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and other western states, and which thrives in soil where nothing else will grow, is one of the best forage crops for sheep to be found anywhere in the United States.

To gain results such as those secured by Mr. Mansfield with any kind of feed, would be an achievement in itself. But to do it with what has generally been considered a worthless weed makes the experiment doubly interesting and remarkable. There are literally millions of acres of the salt bush scattered along the highways from Arizona to Washington, which at a conservative estimate are worth millions of dollars a year as feed for sheep.

That this enormous waste has been allowed to continue year after year is

the road. He figured on the spot that he had destroyed \$500 worth of good sheep feed that year, besides wasting a great deal of labor in trying to get rid of the weed.

The following year he increased his flock of sheep to 1,000 and decided to try the experiment of feeding them exclusively on the salt bush. They were first turned loose on five acres of ground that grew the salt bush, and although kept there for two weeks, they did not clean up all the feed at that. These five acres of land were two feed



Sheep Eating Salt Brush In Washington

Mr. Mansfield's announcement is not a theory, but an assured fact, based on two years experiment in feeding a flock of 1,000 sheep exclusively on the salt bush. If there are any who, after hearing the story of Mr. Mansfield's success, need further proof of the value of his discovery, they are invited to visit the Mansfield ranch near Endicott and view for themselves the afore-said flock, which they will find not only in unusually excellent flesh, but bearing a quality of wool superior to that of other flocks kept on ordinary pasture in the same vicinity.

almost inconceivable. Yet it is directly in line with the long-established belief that the salt bush is good for nothing. In fact, it has been considered such a pest in certain localities, notably eastern Oregon, where it is known as the Pendleton flood weed, that laws were passed prohibiting farmers from allowing it to go to seed.

Mr. Mansfield's discovery came about in a peculiar manner. About two years ago, while driving home a small flock of sheep, he was astonished to see them stop and feed greedily upon the salt bush which grew along

yards where Mr. Mansfield had fed stock for two years, and consequently they grew an immense amount of the weed, but ordinarily it will grow on the most arid land, and practically requires no attention after once getting a stand, as it grows in hard, firm soil better than on loose, well-cultivated land.

Later in the summer Mr. Mansfield made some hay of the weed, but on account of the scarcity of labor was not able to haul it in out of the shock. He had to turn his sheep through this hay to the stubble field where there

was plenty of other pasture, and they would stop and eat this hay.

Although his experiment during the first year convinced Mr. Mansfield that he had made a valuable discovery, he was loath to announce it for fear of misleading other farmers, and it was not until after he had tried it for a second season with equally good results that he felt justified in giving it to the public. Other farmers in the same vicinity have since pastured small flocks of sheep on the weed and are hearty in endorsing Mr. Mansfield's scheme.

Mr. Mansfield is not only enthusiastic about the salt bush as a feed for sheep, but believes it is good feed for other stock also. Hogs, cattle and horses, he states, eat it some, and in his opinion they would learn to like it quite as well as sheep do, if they were confined on it for a short time. Ordinarily sheep have to be confined on it for a day or two before they relish it. Then they go to it with avidity. They do not, however, eat enough of it to make them sick and die, as they do on alfalfa and a great many other plants, but they keep exceedingly fat on it.

The Australian salt bush is described as a much branched perennial, which forms a thick mat over the ground a foot or eighteen inches in depth, the branches extending from five to eight feet, one plant often covering an area of fifteen to twenty square feet. The leaves are about an inch long, broadest at the apex, coarsely toothed along the margin, fleshly and somewhat mealy on the outside. The fruits are tinged with red, flattened and pulpy, but become dry as soon as they fall from the plant. The seeds germinate better if sown on the surface, which should be planked or firmed by driving a flock of sheep across it.

According to Mr. Mansfield there are millions of acres of black alkali land in the United States, of no use for anything else, on which the salt bush will thrive. If sown to the salt bush seed they would keep sheep enough to produce more mutton and wool than is now raised in the entire country. He adds that if cut for hay the salt bush

should be harvested while the branches are soft and tender, and the second crop will make considerable pasture and re-seed the ground.

PACKERS FIX LAMB PRICES.

June supply of sheep and lambs was so slight at all points that packers were unable to supply retailers with the mutton they wanted even at the prices.

"Order two carcasses and they send you one," said a dealer. "The only explanation is that the market is bare. We could sell much more than we could get. Half the time I am turning my customers down."

But on such an inadequate supply prices were smashed \$1.00 per cwt. or more so far as lambs were concerned. Consumers derived no benefit and it is up to killer or retailer to say who profited. The retailer accuses the packer; the latter is as eloquent as a clam on the subject.

What puzzles the uninitiated is why lambs were worth \$9.25 per cwt. early in July and only \$8.00 later on a diminishing supply. Who makes the market? The puzzle is calculated to corrugate the brow of the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer.

J. E. P.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Senator Kenyon is the father of a bill that would increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to fifteen members. He proposes that three members of this commission shall be located at and hear cases in each of the following cities: Washington, New Orleans, Atlanta, Chicago and San Francisco. The Interstate Commerce Commission has before it more work than any department of the government, but the labors now before it are not a shadow of what they will be after the Panama canal comes into full operation. So sooner or later the membership of the Commission must be increased. Each year the public is demanding a closer scrutiny of the railroads, and the reve-

lations in connection with the New Haven, the Frisco and the Baltimore and Ohio show that this demand is fully justified. Probably full investigation would show that many other roads had been as grossly mismanaged as those upon which the light has already been turned. We know enough already to know that we must have the closest supervision of railroad stock issues in the future. All of this means additional labor to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Under the Kenyon bill the country would be divided up into zones, and each zone assigned to three commissioners. This, it seems, would be a distinct advantage to all concerned. Under these conditions the Commission would become intimately acquainted with the railroad situation in its particular jurisdiction, and would be enabled to fix rates with greater justice.

AMERICAN BUYING IN LONDON

During the past week American buyers attending the auctions in Coleman Street have been on the war path, and prices are all again the turn dearer. Compared with May rates all decent crossbred wools from 46's upwards are 1 to 2 cents per pound dearer, and notwithstanding a slack home trade, the market is buoyant. Wool is now very dear, many qualities live higher than in 1899 when the last boom terminated. Stocks are light, and the outlook for prices remain satisfactory.

The Bradford exports to America for the month of June are again large, the total being £578,403. Wool heads the list, class 1 being returned at £127,772 and class 2, £47,726.

HALF THE CROP CONTRACTED.

Activity in speculative circles was responsible for early contracting of about half the 1914 western lamb crop.

Nothing appears to have sold at less than \$3.50 per head straight. In some sections asking prices have been \$5.25 @ \$5.50 and traders have been far apart.

J. E. P.

Our English Wool Letter

"MERINOS AND FINE CROSSBREDS HIGHER THAN EVER" (By Our Bradford Correspondent)

Bradford, July 18, 1914.

ONCE more interest is centered in Coleman Street Wool Exchange where the fourth series of auctions began last Tuesday (July 7th.) We are glad that this great event takes place periodically, for it summarises the actual standing of the raw material, besides indicating clearly the state of trade throughout textile manufacturing circles both at home and abroad. The interval has been anything but satisfactory, at least so far

place even in medium and coarse crossbreds, notwithstanding that values have slightly fallen during the vacation. A very reasonable spirit has prevailed in Bradford during the past six weeks, this being no doubt largely because the English new clip was being marketed, together with the prospect of a large offering of New Zealand crossbreds at the current series of sales. Naturally users have an eye to obtaining the raw material as cheap as possible and though the state

WHERE PRICES STAND.

For a moment let us look at the standing of values. We often hear manufacturers speak of being able to buy yarns at a price, and even woolmen look back with some degree of pleasure to the time when wool was cheap. Merinos today are well able to take care of themselves on account of their scarcity, as well as being in universal favor. We well remember the time when good 64's tops could be bought at 36c, today's price



Purebred Cotswold and Lincoln Ewes Owned By Austin Bros. Association, Salt Lake City, Utah

as the home trade is concerned, and we regret that business leaves very much to be desired. Yorkshire top-makers and spinners are the parties who give the largest support to New Zealand crossbreds, and we certainly think many buyers would have gone to Coleman Street feeling in better spirits if spindles and looms were running as they should be. However, the opening proved to be fully as good as was expected. We could never see that any serious setback was likely to take

of the textile trade in the West Riding has been anything but good, all alike have felt prepared to buy largely if there was the least encouragement to do so, but at a time like the present when many combs, spindles and looms are standing, there is little to encourage anyone to buy speculatively. We therefore say that all things considered the opening in London was satisfactory, and things might have been much worse, but for the help given to prices by America and the Continent.

being 64c. But the most significant rise of all is in crossbreds. The writer well remembers the November-December series of sales in 1901, when wool was actually cheaper than cotton. We give below a few interesting particulars showing the great change that has come over New Zealand crossbreds. The table shows the ruling price for good standard grades when the lowest point was touched, compared with the values obtaining today in Coleman Street, and the rise per cent:

	Nov.-Dec. 1901 cts.	July 1914 cts.	Rise Per cent.
Halfbred; super:			
50's-56's	16-18	31-32	85.29
Crossbred; medium:			
46's	8½-9½	24-26	177.77
Crossbred; coarse:			
40's-44's	8-9	22-23	164.70
Crossbred; coarse:			
36's	7½-8	21-22	177.41

The reader will see from the above that the price of wool now is very different from what it was at the beginning of the present century, and when one remembers that the value of sheep has also more than doubled, it will be seen that pastoralists the wide world over—except perhaps the United States—are enjoying a fairly profitable time. No doubt the cost of growing wool is greater today than it was then, but we think that in the aggregate selling values have increased more rapidly than the cost of production.

Sales Results.

The auctions during the week show that the standing of the raw material is still satisfactory. Users grumble a good deal at wool being dear, and therefore an unprofitable article to use. The entire wool consuming world would relish a sensible decline in the price, and many contend that no good will be done until another slump takes place, and prices get down to a more normal level. It is asserted that there is a kind of artificiality about the situation which sooner or later will disappear to the discomfiture of those who are not prepared, but consumption has this last few years gained upon production, and therefore the world's requirements are such that all the wool being grown is wanted. At the opening in Coleman Street good combing Merinos appreciated generally 1c per pound compared with the close of the May sales, fine crossbreds did likewise, while medium and coarse wools sold steadily at about prices equal to the previous auctions. These results were just about what we expected, and we think the rise in Merinos and fine crossbreds was more the outcome of short supplies than any real pressing needs on the part of buyers. We are

certain that most men would have been satisfied if all the wool available had been taken at last sale's values, and any increase seen is the direct outcome of factors which are not normal. Still can lower prices be expected? We doubt it, for the simple reason that the wants of machinery are such that all prospective supplies will be required to keep spindles and looms running till the next Colonial clip becomes available. The state of affairs in Coleman Street is very encouraging, all sections of the trade are buying freely, but for all that we should have liked things better if the home trade had been operating with more satisfaction to itself. The big weight of New Zealand crossbreds is receiving the best support from Bradford topmakers and spinners, but a good deal of faith is entering into their operations, for they know that six months will have to elapse before new wools become available from New Zealand.

The State of Trade.

We regret very much having to record a very unsatisfactory state of affairs in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Somehow evil days have fallen upon this great industry, many mills running short time, with a fair quantity of standing machinery in all districts alike. Bradford no doubt is the worst situated. The actual cause is hard to locate, but dress goods manufacturers have missed a season's business, and the export yarn trade is in a languishing state. Some say that the present high values are the principal hindrances to development, but we are rather inclined to think that during the past two or three years there has been a little over production, and that with several overseas markets like Canada and South America being in a bad way, the decrease in their purchases is being reflected upon the trade in the West Riding. During the past month business has been difficult to do. Merinos have sold steadily and easily maintained their price, and the same can be said for fine crossbreds, but in medium and coarse crossbreds a little ground has been lost. It was the latter fact that made the outlook for Cole-

man Street just a little doubtful, in this section. There are very few Botany or crossbred spinners who can be called busy, and unfortunately some rather heavy stocks of yarn exist. The continued expansion of the West Riding trade with America in partly and fully manufactured articles is helping to relieve the situation, but for all that business is nothing like so good as we have been accustomed to see, and a great change will have to come over the situation before combers, spinners or manufacturers will have all their plants running. Considering the state of the textile trade at home, it is marvellous that wool values should be maintained at the present high level, and no doubt outside support is largely responsible for prices being so well maintained. Manufacturers have recently been showing for the spring season of 1915, and have met with a fair measure of encouragement, but it remains to be seen to what extent wholesale fabric buyers place initial orders. A good deal of cutting has been done, big efforts are being made to run mills, and consequently profits have been cut more to the bone than we have ever known.

Outlook for Trade.

We cannot say that we regard the future with feelings of ecstasy, and believe that the present rather depressed state of trade is going to continue. It is quite true that we have cheap money, but all is not well financially, and so long as we see great depression in some of Great Britain's most valuable overseas markets, we cannot expect the textile industry to recover. During the past five years so much new machinery has been installed that in the very act of keeping it going a little over production—to which we have already referred—has been seen. It always takes time for congested markets to be relieved, and therefore with the present high values prevailing for wool, there is nothing to indicate a quick recovery. At the same time, we are convinced that all sections of the trade are going to have to make up their mind to a higher standard of wool values prevailing in

Rambouillet and Hampshire Ewes for Sale

On account of selling part of our range we are forced to sell our *Hampshire Flock* and 1600 *Purebred Rambouillet Yearling Ewes*.

Our *Hampshires* were selected from the famous *Butterfield Flock* and are purebred but not registered and consist of 480 ewes ranging from four to six years old; 250 ewes one year old and 250 ewe lambs.

The *Rambouillet* yearlings are *purebred* but unregistered and were raised by us from the *best blood obtainable*. These ewes are just the thing for anyone starting a *Purebred Range Flock*. They are the tops, the inferior ones have been culled out. Will sell in lots of 400 or more. Come and see them.

Cunningham Sheep and Land Company
Pilot Rock, Oregon

KIRKLAND SHEEP FEEDING YARDS

(FINEST IN THE WORLD)



At Kirkland, Ill., only 67 miles from Chicago, on the main line between Omaha, St. Paul and Kansas City to Chicago.

Twenty-six hundred acres of land, fenced with woven wire, and plenty of running water and shade.

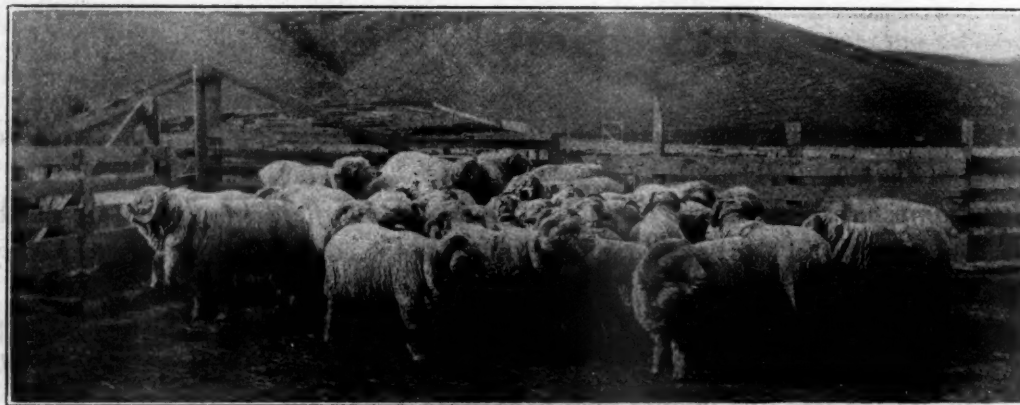
Make no mistake, but route your sheep via C. M. & St. P. Ry. when shipping to Chicago.

Off the C. M. & St. P. RAILWAY

IT COSTS NO MORE TO FEED AT KIRKLAND

JOHN MacQUEEN is Manager

FOR SALE!



OUR STUD RAMS AVERAGE 25 POUNDS OF WOOL

1500 Rambouillet Rams 1 and 2 years old. 500 Lincoln Rambouillet Cross 1 year old.
500 Delaine Rams 1 and 2 years old.

All Lamed in February and March, in good condition and well grown.

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP & LAND CO., PILOT ROCK, OREGON

Supplies Needed by Sheepmen

Kemp's Branding Paint

The Wyoming Experiment Station found that Kemp's Branding Paint was the only brand that would scour out. Wool manufacturers are urging the sheepmen to use this brand. One-half the sheep in Western states were branded with Kemp's this year. We carry this brand in black, red, green and blue.

Cooper's Dipping Powder

The only dip that kills ticks and lice with one dipping. Does not injure the fleece and prevents fly blow. This dip remains in the wool and prevents reinfection by any parasite. We carry a large stock.

Cooper's Fluid Dip

An excelling coal tar dip used extensively by Western sheepmen. Its use is permitted in all official dipping for scab. Easy to prepare and the best of all the fluid dips for ticks, lice and scab. Stock on hand at all times.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

the future than in the past. The world's supply of raw material is not increasing at the same ratio as consumption, and we cannot see where there is going to be any sensible increase in wool supplies. The best authorities tell us that the current Australian clip will not show any increase on that of the past year, and with the recent dry season in South Africa, there is likely to be a decrease from that country. The wide world over there is no evidence of expansion in wool production, and therefore we cannot see any reliable sign of much cheaper wool, although many affirm that an effort will be made to get values down before the next Australian

therefore there is here an opening for manufacturers to use them more extensively.

A LAWYER'S LAMBS.

Mr. Barlow Ferguson of Boise, Idaho, marketed eleven double-decks, 2,800 lambs, on July 23rd. They were a creditable lot for any shipper to place on the market. They were March dropped lambs from crossbred Merino and coarse wool ewes and Hampshire bucks. The lambs sold at the top of the market, \$8.00, with a 20 per cent cut and they also went to killers at \$6.85. The tops averaged 75 pounds and the cut 63 pounds.

career in the sheep business his neighbors felt a little dubious about a city attorney dipping into the sheep business. He is now given credit of having well earned his success.

JASON.

MARKED SCARCITY OF SHEEP.

That the West is out of the wether business is evident by meager receipts at market centers and from reports coming from every section of the range country. During the liquidation process Montana has flooded the market with sheep each season, but only a handful is expected from that source this season. Very recently the market



Corriedales Owned By J. Stingfellow, New Zealand

clip comes on to the market. That will depend a good deal upon France and America, but we repeat that prices will not fall a great deal unless trade slackens considerably on the Continent. How far the present high values are handicapping business is difficult to say, but we are certain that if manufacturers could go to their customers and offer cloths at less money, it would induce more orders to be placed and help to restore confidence. We are looking for a continuance of today's values for some months to come, particularly for Merinos and fine crossbreds. Medium classes are the most reasonable on the market, and

Mr. Barlow Ferguson was formerly an attorney of note at Salt Lake City, but for a number of years has devoted his entire time to the sheep industry. Mr. Ferguson's experience in law taught him that it was necessary to be a student in order to succeed and when he took up the sheep business he found even a larger field for constant study. Since entering into his adopted work he has taken a broad interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the sheep industry and has been a staunch supporter of the National Wool Growers' Association and also the Idaho Wool Growers' Association. At the start of Mr. Ferguson's

was flooded with native ewes, but a full load of these is now a novelty, most of the native ewes arriving in, mixed loads of lambs. Heavy mutton promises to become a luxury.

Feeding sheep are as scarce as fat ones. Not enough have been available to make quotations this season. For weathers \$5.00 is quotable and \$5.50@5.75 has taken the few yearlings. At these prices they appear to be a better grazing proposition than lambs.

J. E. P.

The advance in wool prices in London since December is almost equal to the tariff that we had.

A National Bounty Law

At the 48th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Omaha, December, 1911, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we respectfully ask the National Congress to pass a Bounty Law and other legislation to inaugurate the systematic and effective destruction of all predatory animals."

This was the first suggestion of a National Bounty Law in this country. The Agricultural Appropriation bill just passed by Congress carries an appropriation of \$95,000 "For investigating the food habits of North American birds and mammals in relation to agriculture, horticulture and forestry, **including experiments and demonstrations in destroying wolves, prairie dogs and other animals injurious to agriculture and animal husbandry**, and for investigations in fur raising."

This is the first step toward a National Bounty Law. The officers of the National Wool Growers Association believe that a National Bounty Law can be passed at the next session of Congress if each sheepman will see his Senators and Congressman when they return this Fall and explain the need of a National Bounty Law. Congress will grant this because most of these predatory animals are bred and raised on land now withdrawn from settlement.

Will You Do Your Part?

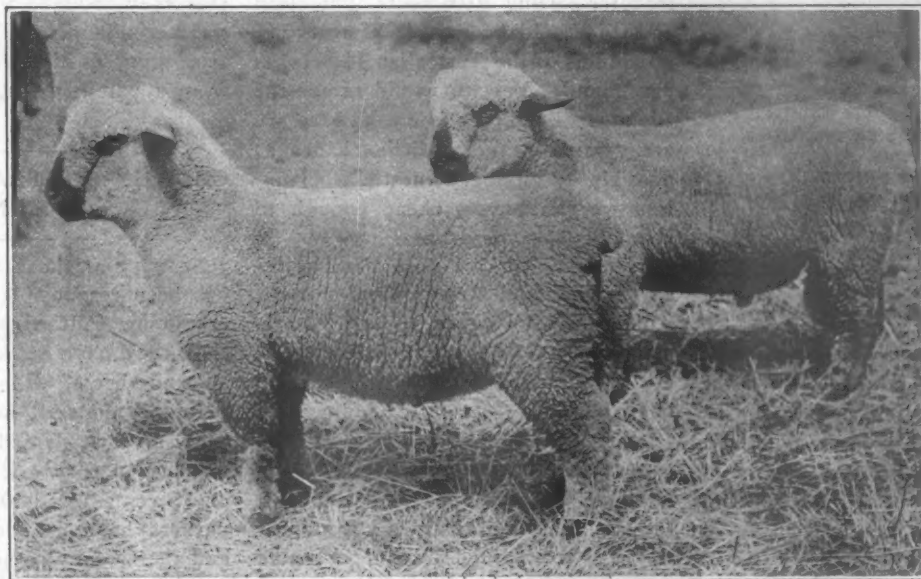
VALUE OF AMERICAN WOOLS.

The following statement was made at the Washington Wool Conference by J. P. Fisler, a wool manufacturer of Philadelphia.

"When I was asked to come to this conference to take up the manufacturer's side of domestic wools I thought that I might probably tread on the toes of some of my old friends, because not many years ago I was a wool grower in southern Utah, and I well know some of the troubles you have to contend with. I then felt that the man who grew the wool did not get

want to say to you that you are not getting the full value of the main sorts of your wool, and you never will while they are put up as they are today. I want to say further that speaking of quarter-blood, three-eighths blood and half-blood fleece, grown either east or west of the Missouri river, in my opinion for cheviot and knitting yarns there is no wool grown to equal it. I have long handled those wools in my own mill. In proof of this statement I want to say that foreign wools and yarns are coming into this country pretty heavily just now and at a lower price than the domestic product. Why

Another thing, if the German manufacturer had in Germany the same wool, of the same intrinsic value as America has, I believe that Emperor William would tax every man, woman and child in Germany to maintain and increase that clip, because the results derived from it are far superior to any other wools, yet in this country, instead of trying to maintain the quantity we grew four or five years ago, there seems to be an effort on the part of the administration to do everything it can to deprive the American manufacturer of his wool, and that is a crime against the manufacturer and



Hampshire Ram Lambs Bred by B. J. Walker, Salisbury, England

all he was entitled to and so I went into the wool business in Philadelphia. I was soon fooled there. When I got out of that I went into worsted yarn spinning and there is only one more place for me to go and that is to weaving.

"I have listened here to the discussion with regard to the string and the brand on your wool, and while they are troublesome in domestic wools I do not think they begin to touch the real trouble. Mr. Grundy said you were not getting the full value of domestic wool, he thought, then he sort of hedged a bit and did not want to be quoted as making that statement. I

is the American clip advancing just now? There are two reasons, first, because of its intrinsic value above foreign wool in the grades referred to for the purposes I have mentioned; and, second, because of scarcity. We bought domestic wool in the month of May for three cents per scoured pound less than similar foreign wools could be bought for. Now mind you, that statement is made immediately after making the statement that domestic quarter-blood, three-eighths blood and half-blood wools are the best in the world. Why? Because when we buy the domestic wools we are gamblers. We do not know what we are going to get.

the consumer. When we come in 1914 with the smallest wool clip produced up to the present time it seems to me there must be a reason for it. My conclusion is simply because the government of the United States, irrespective of party, has not done for the wool grower what it has done for the farmer. They will send out their agents to the farming communities and analyze the soil and tell the farmer what to grow, they will spend millions of dollars to show you how to grow anything you want to grow, but what have they done to show you how to put your wool up. I want to put this in conterdistinction to the action taken

by the Canadian government. There is in the Philadelphia Textile School a man employed who teaches wool to officials every week. That school closed the first of May and that man is now employed by the Canadian government to go through the country and tell the sheepmen about wool growing.

"I have a record here of some wool I bought on the Boston market that came from Soda Springs, Idaho. There was ten bags in the lot here referred to. The sorting test was as follows:

103 lbs. of 7s
1919 lbs. of 6s
114 lbs. of 5s
151 lbs. of 2s
17 lbs. of seedy
2 lbs. of grease
62 lbs. of shorts
17 lbs. of strings
35 lbs. of clips

2447 lbs.

This gives the following result:

Cost clean, 41.32 cents.

Loss in weight, 1.96 per cent.

Shorts, strings clip, low, etc., 11.25 per cent.

Main sort, 86.79 per cent.

Actual cost of main sort, 20.06 cents.

Actual shrinkage of main sorts from total weight of wool bought, 57.89 per cent.

Shrinkage of net weight of wool scoured, 51.46 per cent.

Cost clean, 41.32 cents.

"From every 100 pounds of wool the loss in weight was 1.96 pounds. Next we lost in shorts, strings, clips, etc. 11.25 per cent, making very nearly 14 per cent loss. Out of the main sort of those Idaho wools we got only 86.79 per cent of what we wanted. If a man buys 100,000 pounds of those wools he has 13 per cent lying idle in his mill that he has to sell at a loss and his money is tied up and he has to pay interest and insurance.

"I will give you the result of 565 pounds of Australian wool of the same grade that we bought.

9 lbs. of 7s
553 lbs. of 6s
2 lbs. of 5s
1 lb. of shorts

565 lbs.

This gives the following costs:

Cost of wool, 28 cents.

Loss of weight, 0.87 per cent.

Shorts, 0.17 per cent.

Main sorts, 98.96 per cent.

Cost of main sorts, 28.29 cents.

Actual shrinkage of main sorts from weight of wool bought, 37.36 per cent.

Shrinkage of net weight of wool scoured, 36.79 per cent.

Cost clean, 44.69 cents.

"On the Australian crossbred we lost only 0.87 of one per cent in sorting. On the shorts we lost only 0.17 of one per cent. The main sort of the Australian wool gave us 98.96 per cent, a loss of only 1.4 per cent from what we had bought that we could use, as compared with 14 per cent of the Idaho wool that we could not use. Therefore, when we buy well put up Australian wool we can guess a great deal closer to its value than with the Idaho wool. On the Australian wool for which we paid 28 cents it cost us after sorting 28.29 cents, while the Idaho wool for which we paid 18½ cents cost us after sorting 20.06 cents. The clean cost of the Idaho was 41.32 cents per pound and of the Australian 44.59 cents per pound. Yet we would prefer the Idaho wool, but on a free wool basis we are going to take as little chance as possible by buying domestic wool unless we can buy it cheap enough to meet this cost of sorting.

"The condition of your wool as regards paint and strings has improved wonderfully. I agree with the statement that full 90 per cent of your western wool is tied with the proper kind of twine.

"Mr. McClure. What I would like to get at here is the actual difference in value between the two wools. It appears that the Australian wool was worth to you about 1¼ cents per pound more because it had been properly prepared."

"Mr. Fisher. That is to bring it up to the foreign value but we prefer your wools. Mr. Price might have a different opinion of it. I am speaking of the wools out of which we make cheviot and knitting yarns. We prefer these Idaho wools at a cost of 2½ cents per pound over the Australian wools if they were put up as well."

THE PERFORMANCE OF BLACK BECKY.

During the dark days of the sheep industry at the time of Cleveland's second administration, a full aged black ewe was bought on the Kansas City market in December by a gardner's

wife. Upon arrival at her new quarters she was named Black Becky by the gardner's children and became a great pet. About the middle of January there was great rejoicing in the gardner's family over Black Becky's performance, she having become the mother of twin lambs, one of which was like herself, as black as jet, and the other one white. Black Becky and her offsprings were carefully tended and fed and near Easter time the lambs were of killing size and Black Becky herself quite fat. The children were greatly grieved when the butcher took their pets away, but the twelve dollars that they brought was needed by the gardner's family. The moral of this true story is that profits often arise from apparent disaster.

JASON.

CUDAHY CONTRACTS MONTANA SHEEP.

Scarcity of sheep at market centers has been responsible for Cudahy buyers going to the country. In Montana they have picked up a considerable number of wethers at \$4.50@4.75 per head that did not cost to exceed \$4.00 per cwt. laid down at Omaha or Kansas City and showed a profit of 75 cents to \$1.00 per head. Other packers have not been in this game and the Cudahy people have been able to pick up a lot of cheap mutton.

J. E. P.

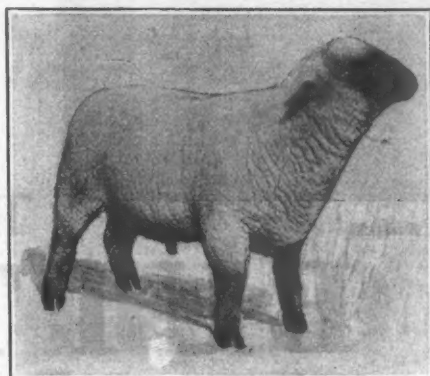
BIG SPECULATION IN LAMBS.

A large portion of this year's western lamb crop has passed out of the breeders' hands long before gathering time, and at prices that imply substantial profit for the middleman.

Thousands of lambs were contracted at \$3.50@4.00 per head, and some at \$4.50. A band of early Oregon stuff that went to Omaha around the high time realized \$9.25 per cwt. and made over \$1.00 per head, having been contracted at \$4.50 per head. There were five cars in the shipment and the speculator made around \$2,000. This was not an isolated case.

J. E. P.

HAMPSHIRE



Highest Priced Hampshire Yearling at Butterfield Sale, 1913
Purchased by Laidlaw & Lindsay.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Hampshire Yearling and Ram Lambs, dropped in February. Our Hampshires are out of the best stock we could buy and we invite inspection.

LINCOLNS



Lincoln

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Lincoln Yearling and Ram Lambs, Registered Ewes, and a few **Stud Rams** that we have used.

All of the above are REGISTERED or out of REGISTERED STOCK. We have many imported ewes in our flock.

The above stock can be seen on our ranch at Muldoon, 23 miles from Bellevue, Idaho. Parties visiting the ranch can make the round trip and get the following day's train.

ADDRESS

Laidlaw & Lindsay, Muldoon, via Bellevue, Idaho



Hampshire Stud Rams, Butterfield Ranch

Hampshire Offerings

Including 400 Choicest Imported Ewes and their increase from best English flocks, bought for Can-Ada Stock Farm by Wm. Cooper & Nephews

200 Registered Yearling and Two-Year Old Hampshire Rams, mostly from Can-Ada Stock Farm. As a lot, these rams are hard to equal. Among them are a number of outstanding individuals that will make the best flock headers.

1000 Registered and Full Blood Hampshire Ram Lambs. This is the best lot we have ever raised. Your decision is invited after inspection and comparison.

600 Registered and Full Blood Hampshire Ewe Lambs—Also a number of choice Stud Rams and show stock. You cannot secure better Hampshires anywhere. Do not fail to see them.



Registered Yearling Hampshire Ewes, Butterfield Ranch, June, 1914

NOTE—ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO HOLD ANY OF THE ABOVE STOCK FOR YOU AFTER SALE FOR A LIMITED PERIOD OF TIME, TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE, AT OUR RISK FOR 10 CENTS PER HEAD PER DAY. ALL STOCK GUARANTEED TO BE DELIVERED IN PRIME CONDITION.

THIRDS BUTTR LIVESTOCK CO Shee

Sept. 8th and 9th

An unequalled opportunity to secure the best and valuation. Do not buy elsewhere if you want the best mutton at the present high prices you can afford.

For Further Information



Yearling Rambouillet Rams, Butterfield Ranch, June, 1914

IRNUAL

BUTTERFIELD COMPANY, LIMITED Sale

and Weiser, Idaho

acclimated, hardy stock, at your own bid
inspecting our sheep. With wool and
you afford to use inferior stock.

Rambouillet Offerings

250 Registered Rambouillet Yearling Rams—Many descended from the French Government flocks—make the best flock headers.

500 Registered Rambouillet Ewes—From which you can start the best breeding flocks.

1250 Full Blood Yearlings and Two Year Rambouillet Rams—Carrying the best mutton conformation and plenty of the highest class wool—with the wool shortage and the high price of wool and mutton, these high class rams will give the best results in producing the most desirable range ewes.

1000 Full Blood Rambouillet Yearling Ewes—Together with Stud Rams and show stock of the highest quality.

DELAINES.

800 Delaine-Merino Rams—Yearlings and Two-year olds. Bred with the special purpose of producing the maximum amount of best quality, long, bright, lustrous wool. Range raised and extremely hardy. A choice selection.



Registered Yearling Rambouillet Ewes, Butterfield Ranch, June, 1914

Particulars Write to

Butterfield Livestock Co., Ltd.

Weiser, Idaho

or COL. DWIGHT LINCOLN
MILFORD CENTRE, OHIO

SATISFACTORY REASONS

Read Mr. Hudson's letter and you will understand why our rams are in big demand every year. Purchasers are pleased in three ways:

Our Rams give splendid service.

The Lambs produced from our rams are satisfactory.

The Bucks still live for future service.

If there is some other needed characteristics in your opinion we are sure that our bucks have them. We are always pleased to answer questions.

Lander, Wyo., July 1st, 1914.

Mr. A. J. Knollin, Omaha, Neb.

Dear Sir:

What is the price of your Rambouillet yearlings rams by the carload? I will want another lot of Rambouillets this season. Another party who has seen the rams I got from you last year is talking of buying with me to take advantage of the carload rate.

The Shropshire lamb you sent me last year is doing well. He weighs 157 lbs. I turned him with 175 high grade ewes last fall and have now 239 fine lambs from the bunch.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Frank L. Hudson.

ADDRESS

Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho

Knollin & Myrup, Howe, Idaho

A. J. Knollin, South Omaha, Nebraska

"THE DIFFERENCE", AS EXPLAINED BY "A SHIPPER" SEE COPY OF LETTER BELOW

The Knollin Sheep Commission Co.

Chicago South Omaha So. St. Joseph Kansas City Denver

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 21st, 1913.

The Knollin Sheep Commission Co.,
South Omaha, Neb.

Dear Sirs:

I just returned today and on arrival found your account of sales of six cars of lambs sold by you, which is very satisfactory. I see by checking up, your returns show \$394.00 more than the six cars of the same lambs that I had on the market the same day, these being the same lambs as the ones you handled.

I want to thank you for your interest in making such a creditable showing over the others. Thanking you, I beg to remain

Yours truly,

A. S. ERICKSON.

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers' Association Company
(Incorporated)

Published at 710 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

Edited by the Secretary

Subscription One Dollar Per Year. Entered as Second-Class Matter January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under Act March 3, 1879

THE PROPOSED ADVANCE IN LIVE STOCK RATES.

In previous issues of this paper we have reviewed in detail, the proposal of the railroads to advance freight rates on sheep and cattle from the intermountain country to the Missouri river and Chicago markets. This advance would have become effective on April first, but on account of the protest of this and other associations the Interstate Commerce Commission suspended the advance until July 30th, and it has now suspended it until January 31st, 1915. So whatever may be the ultimate disposition of the case, this year's stock will move at the old rate.

The Interstate Commerce Commission had set July 27th for a further hearing of the case at Denver. On that morning before Examiner Watkins, the rehearing of the case was taken up and continued for eight days. A great volume of evidence was presented by the railroads as well as by the stockmen. At the close of the hearing, the examiner set October 15th for the filing of briefs and oral arguments will follow this. It is presumed that a decision in the case will be handed down in January of next year.

It is unnecessary here to deal in detail with the contention of the railroads as that has been previously attended to. However, the suspension of this advance is saving each wool grower around \$5.00 on each car of sheep which he ships, and it is no more than right for each wool grower who has not paid his dues to give at least the saving effected on one car of sheep to

the National Wool Growers' Association to help meet the expense it has gone to in this case.

OUR BEST INSTITUTION.

After a disastrous wool selling season such as our sheepmen have just passed through, it is refreshing to recall the efforts made by the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company of Chicago to keep the sheepmen advised of the true market conditions. Not only did that institution write thousands of letters to sheepmen advising them of the probable advance in the price of wool, but they spent hundreds of dollars telegraphing banks in woolgrowing states to the same effect. These telegrams were not confined to sections where the Warehouse had members, but were sent broadcast wherever wool was grown. We know of one city in a far western state where telegrams, costing the Warehouse \$23.00, were sent to two banks. Yet the Warehouse did not have a single member within 200 miles of either of these banks.

The idea of keeping the bank advised of the probable course of the market is a most happy one. It is well known that in many instances the bank is the party that finally determines when the wool shall be sold. It must, therefore, know all about the market and probable course of prices.

Only a few days ago, a prominent woolgrower said to us: "I believe the advice given out by the Wool Warehouse on market conditions saved Wyoming wool growers around \$600,000

this year." Our own information leads us to observe that the amount has not been over-estimated.

What a fortunate thing it is for our wool growers to have such an institution as the Warehouse upon which they can rely for information and to which they can ship their wool when local markets are unsatisfactory. This institution is the best thing connected with the American wool industry, and the wool growers, who have kept it going, and who will keep it going in the future, deserve at the hands of all western sheepmen a monument of gratitude and appreciation.

THE WRONG BASIS.

Always in the United States, it has been difficult to obtain a living price for Merino rams for range use. On the other hand the coarse wooled or mutton ram sells at a much higher figure. We know a firm that last year sold its yearling Merino rams at around \$10.00 per head and its Hampshire ram lambs at \$18.00. This is the condition that prevails in Australia also. Good yearling Merino rams sell at from \$12.00 to \$15.00, but mutton breeds go at from \$18.00 to \$25.00. Why this discrimination against the Merino ram the world over, we cannot understand. Certainly no one will contend that it requires anywhere near the skill, pains, or expense to raise a mutton or coarse wooled ram as it does a Merino. Only a few men in any country are competent to raise good Merino rams. It requires the most profound skill added to years and years of the most painstaking effort. Generally to reach the top in Merino production, life itself is all too short. Many great Merino breeders have died before they brought their flock to the standard at which they had aimed. The combining of a heavy, dense, fine fleece on a body possessing constitution and some mutton form is a real accomplishment. Probably in the whole realm of animal breeding, wool is the most difficult to mould into a perfect type. Yet with the Merino, the breeder must not only

breed wool, but he must have more constitution than is required in any other breed of sheep.

How important is the Merino to our western sheep industry? The whole ewe foundation must always carry a preponderance of Merino blood. Ninety-six per cent of our wool will always be from sheep carrying some trace of Merino. Unless the Merino part of our ewe flocks be kept up, the mutton ram will ultimately find little to do. Therefore, it is of vital importance that our fine wool rams should represent the best type and breeding obtainable. They cannot do this on the present scale of prices.

We do not think that our mutton and coarse wool rams sell for too much money. Good rams of this class are worth from \$15.00 to \$30.00, depending on quality and age. We certainly do think that good Merino rams cannot be sold for any less than the mutton type, and in most cases they are worth more. Poor Merino rams aren't worth anything, but good rams cost much money to produce and will pay handsomely for every dollar the range man invests in them.

THE SENSIBLE WAY.

In looking over English wool papers at this season of the year, one is struck by the great number of public wool sales that are advertised. We submit one of these advertisements.

Dorset Wool Sales.

Messrs. Hy. Duke & Sons beg to announce their annual sale by auction of about 100,000 fleeces of English wool.

At Blandford—on Saturday, July 4.

At Dorchester—on Monday, July 6.

It appears to us that this is the sensible way to sell wool. Here we see the clip collected at a central point and offered at public auction to the highest bidder. This is a sound business move; no speculation or gambling in it so far as the grower is concerned. Here in an open market the wool should bring its full market value which is all we have a right to expect.

How different all this is from the hokus pokus system of selling wool that obtains in this country. Here some buyer slips around before the clip is half grown, and under threat of declining prices, buys the wool while still on the sheep's back.

If these small English farmers can maintain open markets for their wool, it would seem possible for our western woolgrowers to do likewise.

THE AUSTRALIAN WOOL YEAR CLOSED.

In Australasia the wool year extends from July 1st to June 30th, of the following year, the same as our fiscal year. For the year ending June 30th, 1913, the Australasia clip showed a decrease of 126,000,000 pounds. The figures for the year ending June 30th, 1914, are just now to hand and show an increase of 91,560,000 pounds over last year. A part of this increase, however, is not wool for on all hands it is agreed that the Australasian clip this year is much heavier in shrinkage than last year. The average price of all wool sold in Australasia for the year ending June 30th, 1914, was 19½ cents. Dalghetys, the largest wool house in Australia, now predict that the next clip will be less than the one just marketed.

\$10,000 FOR SHEEP.

When the Agricultural Appropriation bill passed, it carried with it \$10,000 for the importation into the United States of new breeds of sheep suitable for range purposes. This appropriation was first asked for by the National Wool Growers' Association, and was provided for in a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon.

It is thought that in some foreign countries there are two and probably three breeds of sheep that might prove useful on the range. In New Zealand we have the Corriedale and Romney, both of which have made much progress. In France the Dishley Merino, an established crossbred, has proved

valuable. We hope the government will investigate and, if satisfactory, import these breeds.

We are advised that Prof. Marshall of the Bureau of Animal Industry and F. S. King of Wyoming will sail from Vancouver, B. C., on August 5th, for New Zealand to select the government sheep. They will also bring sheep for any private parties who may desire them.

BOUNTY LAW.

When the wool conference was called in Washington last June the Idaho Wool Growers' Association sent their President Hugh Sproat to Washington to attend this conference. The coyote question came up and Mr. Sproat discussed it in a most thorough manner, convincing his hearers that the coyote problem was the greatest one concerned in the reduction in the number of sheep, and that the only remedy lay in a national bounty law. As a result of this talk the Country Gentlemen recently devoted a full page to the wild animal question.

SEVEN-MONTH SHEEP SUPPLY.

Sheep receipts at the six principal western markets during the first seven months of 1914 were 6,359,000, against 5,981,000 in 1913 and 6,112,000 in 1912. The increase was more apparent than real because it was piled up during the first five months, June and July figures showing decreases. The excess during the early part of the year was actually a draft on future supply. The seven-month supply at the principal markets is:

	1914	1913
Chicago	2,863,000	2,645,000
Kansas City	1,075,000	1,107,000
Omaha	1,263,000	1,085,000
St. Louis	509,000	578,000
St. Joseph	481,000	445,000

July receipts at Chicago were 375,000 against 428,000 last year; at Omaha 180,000 against 153,000; at St. Louis, 91,000 against 134,000, and at St. Joseph 33,000 against 42,000.

J. E. P.

Have you paid your dues?

Better Breeding

(By ROSCOE WOOD)

WHILE the wool season is past for another year we cannot refrain from mentioning the fact that we have noticed much discussion about the preparation of the wool clip and proposed methods for improving it, but after all is said and done, we fail to discover much of practical value so far as any individual grower or even any single community is concerned. At the recent Washington conference at which evidently few woolgrowers were present one of the prominent speakers who represents the buying side plainly told his audience that there was little use in making any changes in the methods of putting up wool. And from the attitude that dealers generally take it looks as if he were right. Will some one inform us what inducement there is for a grower to keep his tags separate from the clip when buyers deduct one percent whether separate or sacked with the fleeces, and if separate and the tags exceed one percent two-thirds of the excess in further deducted? In other words for the trouble and desire to put up his clip in the best condition the grower is penalized just that much.

Then there is the matter of buck wool. All except very coarse is penalized one-half. Is there anything fair or reasonable in such method? It practically amounts to reducing the total value of a buck fleece to much less than that of an average ewe or yearling fleece. Does anyone suppose for an instant that such is the actual condition? The days of the old greasy Vermont Merino have gone by

so far as buck fleeces are concerned. The buck fleeces of today are generally grading fine delaine or fine medium, with but little heavier shrinkage than the average band, while the quality of the fleece more than offsets the heavier shrinkage. For this gouging cut-throat practice we see but one of two remedies, either to mix the buck fleeces throughout the entire clip, or sack and sell separately upon its own merits. Where the buyer of the clip refuses to buy the buck wool on a fair basis, sell it to someone else or ship to a scouring mill and let it bring what it is actually worth. Such practices as buyers and dealers now follow but invite

tirely upon the mood of the buyer. In actual practice little consideration is given to the real merits of the clip of wool. A set price is determined upon for any particular section, and the best clips and the poorest will not vary two cents a pound. Do such methods conduce to improvement of wools in their production and marketing?

In all this discussion and agitation for better methods and better conditions for the wool grower, we believe the real big thing which is of fundamental importance to the improvement of his condition has been overlooked or at least not sufficiently emphasized.

That is the necessity for better and more uniform breeding. Too many have been sheepraisers and not breeders. Little regard has been given to the ewe band, just so they would breed. The same has applied to the bucks used. Any old breeding went, just so lambs were produced. Many men in the business



An Evening Scene At Spencer, Idaho

dishonesty and deception.

Marketing of the wool clip seems to be one of the most disagreeable and unsatisfactory parts of a woolgrower's business. There is no similar product of so universal production and consumption that is subject to such unfavorable market conditions. There is no standard by which the producer is able to determine the value of his product, there is no open market by which he may obtain an intelligent idea of what it is actually worth at any time. It is just guess and luck. It is worth just what he can get for it whenever he wants to sell. This depends en-

have actually not known the difference in the grade and quality of their ewes so as to sort them for breeding along any sensible plan. They have bought rams of the breed and quality that cost them the least money at the time of purchase, which generally means they secured the poorest and ultimately the dearest to be had.

Too many have been led away by the fallacy of crossbreeding and the use of crossbred and grade bucks. They think a sheep can be made like a sandwich; they can take the good parts of a Merino and combine them with the characteristics of the mutton

breed that they desire. But it does not work out that way. The result is that many bands today show from ten to forty different breeds and combinations, with uniformity conspicuous by its absence. Can such lack of method be concealed in the wool clip? Hardly; neither can it be profitable.

The sheep industry in this country is changing; it is developing into a real business, and the time is fast approaching if not already here when it must be conducted on business principles if success is to be attained. The old haphazard, happy-go-lucky methods or rather lack of them which obtained when men considered the running of sheep on the free open range the year round as the shortest route to unbounded wealth are forcing all who continue to cling to them to quit the business. With the recognition of the importance and the necessity of its proper conduct must come the realization of the necessity of proper breed selection and intelligence in breeding.

The matter of the selection of the breed which is the most profitable is getting beyond that stage where it devolves upon the whim or predilection of the individual. It must be intelligently determined by the conditions which obtain in any given section. For instance, in the early lamb raising sections of Idaho with their luxuriant mountain range and abundance of water that breed should be adopted by the individual which has been proven by the majority in that locality to have been most profitable in producing lambs for the market. Likewise in sections where lambs fat for the block cannot be produced other breeds which are adapted to producing feeder lambs or for producing ewes of the desired characteristics for breeders must be adopted.

Whatever breed may be most popular in any locality should be generally used. It should be developed and kept pure. Where conditions may require both a coarse wool breed and a Merino each should be kept pure so far as the breeding flock is concerned. Whether it be Shropshire or Hampshire, Cotswold or Lincoln, let that be

the breed for that locality. Or if conditions require the Merino characteristics in the breeding flock let that type of Merino which is best adapted to the conditions there be developed and maintained and improved. In the process let it be kept pure and free from admixture with other breeds.

This cross breeding and everlasting mixing of breeds has done as much to drive the eastern farmers entirely out of sheep as any other one factor, and it has been of no small importance in retarding improvement of the conditions of the western range man. Extreme fluctuations in market prices for both wool and mutton have caused too many men to change their purpose of breeding, or rather it has prevented them from having any fixed purpose in their breeding. One year they think they want to raise lambs to sell, another year to raise wool, and again they want to replenish their ewes from the lambs. Chance and not intelligence seems too often to determine the breeding. The result is that too many herds contain every conceivable form of sheep. The band of even, well bred ewes that shows uniformity and breeding character is the glaring exception. Where such band is found there is located a man who has been successful in the sheep business and is recognized in his community as a progressive commercial leader.

Whether it be on the wool market or the sheep market uniformity commands a premium. A clip of wool which runs all the same grade, the same staple, and the same character will sell quicker and bring nearer its full value than one which contains a dozen different grades. A bunch of lambs that comes into the market pens all alike, of one breed, of nearly the same size and weight always outsells a lot that presents everything from a black-face to a wrinkly Merino with all the varying sizes. Such uniformity can only be obtained by intelligent breeding. This involves selection of ewes and the use of purebred rams.

When it comes time in the fall to make up the herds for breeding the ewes should be sorted that each lot

should be as near of a kind as is possible, as to breeding, size, and general character. Where a man has only one herd and it contains too wide variation in breed appearance it would well pay him to sort the herd and breed in two lots in order to make use of the proper rams. The results would far more than repay the extra trouble and expense.

While proper sorting of the ewes is important the selection of the rams is the essential factor in improving the quality and the character of the produce. The ram is half the flock. He comes very near being the whole flock when it comes to a question of improvement. This has been demonstrated time and again in pure bred flocks, and it holds equally true in market flocks. Study the history of pure bred livestock breeding for the last century and even longer of any and all breeds in all countries, and you will find that the men whose names stand out as the great improvers of their breed have acquired their fame through the production or use of a great sire. A sire will make or mar any herd or flock. Who ever heard of a great flock of ewes bringing fame and profit to a breeder without a great sire? On the other hand many are the instances in which a single ram has made the reputation of a breeder, when the ewes were of little more than average quality. When such results obtain in pure bred flocks the importance of the selection of the ram for the market flock must be patent to even the most casual observer.

Much stress has recently been placed upon Australian methods of preparing wool for market and an expert wool man from that country has been demonstrating to American growers these methods, but too little attention has been called to the factor that has made possible the superiority of Australian wools, viz.: their breeding methods. First and foremost of these is their regard for the importance of a good ram. Many of their breeders are close, keen judges of individual merit as well as students of breeding, and they let nothing stand in the way of securing the best rams to be had. The general

growers are imbued with the same spirit and thus furnish abundant incentive to stud flock breeders to spend money and effort in producing something better. Proof of this is to be found in the prices that there prevail for good rams, a level which seems to frighten to death most American sheepmen. The wisdom of which is shown, however, in the quality and price of their wool clip and the profits which accrue.

The one first and absolute essential in the selection of the ram is that he be purebred. Whatever the breed, which has been already determined by conditions of production and market, the ram must not be a crossbred. The purebred ram has been bred for generations along certain lines and his breed characteristics have become so firmly established that their transmission to his progeny is a practical certainty. His prepotency insures improvement which cannot be obtained by the use of a crossbred ram or one of indifferent pedigree. Improvement in weight of fleece, in size, in general conformation, in fleshing qualities, in fact along any desired line can be more quickly obtained by the use of purebred rams of the proper breed and character than by any other method.

In selecting rams, however, careful attention must be given to individual merit. You have some particular defect in your ewes that you want to remedy or there is some particular feature that you wish to improve or develop. To do this successfully you must select rams which are superior in these respects. If you want to increase the weight of fleece you must select heavy fleeced rams. If you want to produce a better formed lamb you must look closely to the conformation of the ram. Strong constitution and heavy bone are essential in any ram; with these are necessarily implied many other good qualities. Beyond that you must select such rams as show most strongly the special qualities which you want to produce in the lambs. In all your selections get your rams as uniform as possible. Keep that feature ever prominent.

The problems of breeding and really improving a band of sheep are numerous and not all simple. We have but mentioned one or two of the essentials that seem most important to emphasize at this time if the general industry is to improve as it must if it continues. That improvement and change of method must come is vaguely realized by most men now raising sheep, but many of them seem to be groping in the dark as to just exactly what form this must first take. The selection of breeds best adapted to conditions of production and market, the improvement of the present flocks by the use of purebred rams of such breeds are essentials to which must be added a continuity of purpose in breeding which is not changed by every swing of the market pendulum and a determination to produce actual improvement in each succeeding crop of lambs. By giving much attention to these factors which really underlie the entire industry and are wholly within the control of the grower we believe great and lasting results can be secured in the general improvement of American sheep husbandry.

JULY RECORD MONTH.

During the month of July there were more western lambs marketed than ever before in the history of the trade and they averaged higher than ever before. The July supply this year was increased through more ewes having been bred for February and March lambs in the districts where heretofore lambs have been dropped in April. As April lambs are not usually marketed until August, it seems quite evident that the August supply of lambs will be short. Therefor, we may look for a high average market during August.

JASON.

NO SEPTEMBER GLUT LIKELY.

Although the main section of the western lamb crop will move eastward in September this year as usual, the stereotyped glut and resultant demoralization is not expected.

Packers are credited with having charted a course for the market designed to equalize prices. They realize that September bargain sales will not be possible and are holding down July and August prices.

Last year September demoralization was due in a large measure to the fact that speculators had contracted thousands of lambs in the West and being unable to finance them were compelled to dump their holdings into the market hopper. Holding back ewe lambs will also be a prop under the market fabric this year while scarcity of dry ewes and aged sheep will materially reduce dressed product tonnage.

Disappointing prices in July may find a recompense in a healthy September trade.

J. E. P.

BUYING IDAHO LAMBS.

Reports from Idaho are to the effect that already several thousand lambs have been contracted for fall delivery at prices that now look low. These lambs are half-blood Cotswolds and the ewe end will be held over for breeders. Many other range breeders in Idaho are now out skirmishing around in the hope of contracting a full supply of ewe lambs.

WESTERN FEEDING

WILL BE HEAVY.

Between the sugar people and the hay owner, western demand for thin sheep and lambs during the present season will be abnormal.

Already the sugar folks are contracting ewes in Montana at \$2.00@2.25 per head or 50 cents higher than last year.

Hay has been accumulating and as cattle are scarce, sheep must be depended on to consume this product which has little value in the stack.

Hay feeding last winter was extremely profitable and more of the same kind of money is in sight.

J. E. P.

JULY MARKET.

July trade in the sheep house was a disappointment in some respect. Its aggravating feature was the buying policy of the slaughtering interest. Among its salient features were:

Lightest supply for July since 1909.

New record prices for both sheep and lambs for the month, western lambs scoring at \$9.35 and natives at \$9.30. The sheep top reached the July record in 1907 at \$6.10.

Supply was far below normal for the season due largely to dearth of native stock.

Southern lambs ran freely early in the month, but midway supply from that sources shut up like a jack knife.

Jersey City had meager receipts of Virginia stock all through the month, and quality there was poor. This created good eastern shipping demand at Louisville and Cincinnati and sent shipping orders to Chicago at the month end.

St. Louis had a fair run of natives, many being shipped by Missouri owing to drouth, but the Kansas City run was light and Texas supply at Fort Worth, heavy early in the season, dried up.

Supply of aged western sheep was small and only a few western ewes showed up. There was also marked scarcity of native ewes.

Cudahy contracted a lot of Montana wethers and shipped them to Omaha, otherwise supply from that source was very meager.

Supply of early dropped western lambs was generous, otherwise killers would have had poor picking.

Native ewes held up better than any other class of stock, strong breeder competition being a factor.

Stock ewe buyers were constantly hungry. The principal competitors for a slim crop were Kentucky, Wisconsin, Ohio, and West Virginia.

Good demand for feeder grades developed, but the country got few as killers, took everything capable of bleeding. Feeding lambs sold largely at \$6.75@7.25.

Omaha stopped considerable range stuff that market being high.

Idaho, Oregon and Washington furnished most of the month's supply of lambs. Western sheep came mainly from Montana. Oregon and Idaho sent a generous profusion of yearlings, but quality was poor.

The 9-cent quotation on native lambs was not eliminated until the 15th, and the quotable top at no time fell below \$8 although that figure was the packer limit for range lambs at the finish and packers had their peg in the \$7.75 hole on natives at the close. Scarcity of natives, a sharp reduction in supplies from the south, through the Louisville gateway, subsequent to mid-month and a good July crop of early dropped western lambs, chiefly out of Idaho and Washington featured the trade. A spread of from \$7.85@9.25 took the bulk of the July marketed range lambs, \$7.50@8.00, the native bulk. The latter came decidedly mixed as to weight and condition, but western lambs were for the most part a classy lot, although much closer sorting than killers indulged in, was warranted. Feeders had access to but a few loads and demand was not met, though high prices and dry pastures in many sections tended to restrict the call. Killers secured some cull ends at \$7.10@7.50, while feeder buyers paid \$7.10@7.25 for most of their purchases, a few light weights going at \$6.75.

Western matured sheep were scarce, as had been expected, although a good showing of yearling stock, in a numerical sense, arrived. Few yearlings, however, showed high class, half-fat and strong weight Oregon and Idaho stock being relatively numerous. Subsequent to mid July few range yearlings passed \$6 and a lot of ordinary and weighty kinds went at \$5.35@5.65 on the low spot, feeders getting some heavy open wool yearlings down to \$4.90@5.00, but paying up to \$6 for choice light Montana feeders. Packers bought heavy mixed Washington wether and ewe yearlings on the high spot up to \$6.50 and Ohio paid to \$6.65 for Washington yearling breeding

ewes, only a few odd decks of good young range ewes being offered all month. It was largely at \$5.50@6.00 market for fat aged wethers, none passing \$5.75 toward the close, while some common feeding wethers sold down to \$4.25 and a desirable class at \$4.90, choice being quotable to \$5.00. Most of the small range ewe supply sold from \$4.90@5.10, some at \$5.25 for slaughter, while only a few small lots of cull ends went down to \$3.50 or lower. Fat native ewes sold largely from \$4.50@5.00, best at \$5.25 on the close, while stock ewe buyers grabbed all the young native breeders with quality they could get at \$5.00@5.75, \$5.40@5.65 being most common prices toward the close. Shipments of stock ewes were made to numerous mid-west and southern states, Kentucky taking the bulk, though a serious drought there cut off much demand. The call for supplies, however, was not met.

At the close fat lambs showed a decline of largely \$1 per cwt. from the close of June, yearlings were 50c@75c down and aged wethers 10c@25c lower, while the closing session was strong to 25c higher on fat ewes. Feeding classes held with little change and stock ewes was advanced somewhat. As compared with the close of July, 1913, fat lambs finished the month 75c @ \$1.00 higher, wethers and ewes 50c @75c higher, yearlings about 25c up and feeding lambs 35c@50c higher. The trade expects a continuation of high prices throughout the late summer and fall months, the development of broad feeder demand, especially if the corn crop turns out well, and a very short supply of aged muttons.

Weekly average prices follow:

Week Ending—	Sheep	Lambs
January 10	5.50	7.95
January 17	5.40	7.70
January 24	5.50	7.65
January 31	5.50	7.65
February 14	5.50	7.55
February 17	5.45	7.50
February 21	5.55	7.55
February 28	5.95	7.80
March 7	5.80	7.55
March 14	5.80	7.60
March 21	5.85	7.50
March 28	6.15	7.90
April 4	6.20	7.50
April 11	6.25	7.35

April 18	6.20	7.50
April 25	5.95	7.40
May 2	5.55	6.90
May 9	5.60	7.50
March 16	5.75	8.20
May 23	5.85	8.30
May 30	5.45	7.70
June 6	5.45	8.05
June 13	5.10	8.00
June 20	5.50	7.90
June 27	5.40	7.50
July 4	5.20	8.55
July 11	5.60	9.00
July 18	5.40	8.50
July 25	5.15	7.80
August 1	5.25	7.85

Monthly average prices follow:

Sheep	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
January	\$5.40	\$5.30	\$4.25	\$4.10	\$5.85
February	5.65	5.85	4.10	4.15	6.50
March	5.90	6.35	5.30	4.70	7.60
April	6.10	6.45	5.90	4.20	7.60
June	5.30	4.95	4.40	3.80	5.10
July	5.30	4.55	4.35	3.95	4.20
Lambs					
January	7.70	8.55	6.50	6.20	8.30
February	7.60	8.55	6.20	6.05	8.65
March	7.65	8.00	7.30	6.10	9.40
April	7.40	8.40	7.80	5.50	9.10
May	7.90	7.55	8.30	5.80	8.40
June	7.80	6.80	6.80	6.10	7.60
July	8.30	7.50	7.25	6.30	7.10

Monthly top prices follow:

Sheep	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
January	\$6.30	\$6.50	\$5.10	\$4.75	\$6.60
February	6.50	7.00	5.00	4.85	7.85
March	7.00	7.50	6.50	5.60	9.30
April	7.20	7.90	8.00	5.25	8.50
May	6.50	6.85	8.00	5.60	7.75
June	6.50	6.15	6.00	4.70	6.25
July	6.10	5.40	5.50	5.25	5.00
Lambs					
January	8.40	9.50	7.40	6.65	9.10
February	8.10	9.25	7.15	6.50	9.40
March	8.50	9.15	8.25	6.65	10.60
April	8.60	9.35	10.40	6.60	10.25
May	9.50	8.80	10.60	7.85	9.40
June	9.60	8.00	9.25	7.65	9.10
July	9.35	8.70	8.25	7.55	8.60

J. E. P.

THE VALUE OF EFFICIENCY MEASURED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS.

There was recently marketed in Omaha on the same day four shipments of western lambs. One shipment net \$2.93 per head, about 120 lambs from this shipment averaging 60 pounds and selling to the killers at \$7.25, 356 rather poor quality feeders averaged fifty-one pounds sold at \$6.35 and twenty-nine wrinkly cull lambs averaged fifty-three pounds at \$5.75. The second shipment net \$3.16 per head, about 660 of the lambs selling to killers at \$7.00 and weighing but fifty-eight pounds their being what is known as just decent killers. Ninety-nine cull lambs weighing forty-eight pounds

sold at \$5.00 and twenty-five culls weighing but forty-four pounds at \$4.00. One of the other shipments net \$5.60 per head, the lambs selling straight to the killers at \$8.00 and averaged seventy-seven pounds. The other one of the shipments net \$4.75 per head, most of the lambs selling to killers at \$8.00 and weighing seventy-one pounds, the cutbacks selling for feeders at \$6.85 and weighing sixty-two pounds.

Perhaps the editor will think of some fitting comment on the above. However, the wisdom of better breeding is clearly set forth by a study of the figures.

JASON.

an event of very much importance in coast sheep circles.

PORTLAND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

GONE TO NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. F. S. King of Laramie, Wyoming, left Victoria, B. C. on August 5th for New Zealand and Australia. Mr. King is making this trip to inspect the Corriedales and Merinos of that country, and it is probable that he will bring some back with him.

Those who desire him to select sheep for them should write him at Laramie, Wyoming, and the letter will be forwarded.



Coming On To Bedground In Mt. Adams Forest

PORTLAND SHEEP MARKET.

BIG PERCENTAGE OF LAMBS.

The mutton situation of the northwest experienced very few changes during the month of July. Prices held firm for good quality lambs, wethers and ewes but packers drew a firmer line in grading the run. Receipts for July were 27,725 head. Adverse conditions this year in some parts of our territory have sent many sheep to the market prematurely and in poor condition. Prices have ranged about the same as for June with lambs probably a shade firmer than sheep. The consignment sale of purebred rams scheduled for August 19th and 20th at the Union Stock Yards, is expected to be

With the exception of that part of southern Wyoming traversed by the Union Pacific, the percentage of lambs all over the northwest was large, according to information reaching Chicago. Ewes wintered well and lambs will be fat. In Arizona and New Mexico the crop is an ordinary one.

The crop of early lambs in Idaho was the largest since that system came into vogue and they made big money. On the high spot in July, anywhere from \$9.00 to \$9.65 was paid at Chicago and Omaha and some shipments netted \$6.00 per head for the top.

J. E. P.

With Our Sheep Advertisers

Rambouillet and Hampshires.

The Cunningham Sheep and Land Company, at Pilot Rock, Oregon, are advertising in this issue a large number of Rambouillet, Delaine and Hampshire ram lambs and yearlings.

Lincoln, Cotswold, Shropshire.

F. R. Gooding of Gooding, Idaho, advertises in this issue Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire yearling rams.

Hampshires.

In this issue will be noted the advertisement of Hampshires offered by the Walnut Hall Stock Farm of Donerall, Kentucky.

Shropshires and Oxfords.

Knollin and Finch, at Soda Springs, Idaho, are offering for sale a large number of pure bred Shropshire and Oxford rams. Their advertisement will be seen on another page.

Lincolns and Hampshires.

Laidlaw and Lindsey of Muldoon, Idaho, present in this issue a full page advertisement of pure bred Lincoln and Hampshire rams as well as registered Lincoln ewes that they are offering for sale.

Hampshires.

The Wood Live Stock Company of Spencer, Idaho, advertise a large number of Hampshire yearling rams as well as any number of pure bred Hampshire ewes.

Hampshires and Rambouillets.

In this issue the Butterfield Live Stock Company of Weiser, Idaho, present a two-page advertisement of their sale which will be held at Weiser, Idaho, on September 8th and 9th, at which time they are offering for sale several thousand head of pure bred Hampshires, Rambouillets and Delaines.

Rambouillets.

Craner and Goodman of Corrine, Utah, offer for sale 300 head of Rambouillet rams ranging from lambs to three years old.

Lincolns and Cotswolds.

In this issue will be noted the advertisement of R. S. Robson and Son, Denfield, Ontario, Canada, who offer for sale several carloads of Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

Hornless Delaines.

Warner Brothers of Bloomfield, Iowa, are advertising for sale a number of hornless Delaine rams that breed true to type and also a carload of ewes.

Shropshires.

Henry L. Wardwell, Springfield Center, New York, offers for sale a large number of registered Shropshire rams suitable for stud purposes. Mr. Wardwell has published a descriptive catalogue of his flock and invites you to write for the same.

In this issue W. W. Chadwick and Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, are advertising

for sale pure bred rams and bulis as well as all kind of stock sheep.

Hampshires.

The Montana Live Stock Commission Company of Dillon, Montana, offer for sale 1,500 head of Hampshire ram lambs as well as a number of crossbred Rambouillet and Cotswold rams.

Sheep.

Arthur Callister of Salt Lake City, Utah, notifies sheepmen in this issue that he buys and handles all kinds of range sheep and range lands.

Shropshires.

Zelora Green, Oakland, Illinois, is offering for sale several hundred head of Shropshire rams and ewes in quantities to suit the purchaser.

Sheep Ranch.

E. T. Williams of Soda Springs, Idaho, offers for sale a good sheep ranch located at Soda Springs. Said ranch consists of 2,000 acres and carries Forest Reserve privileges.

Cotswolds.

The Heber Land and Live Stock Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, are advertising in this issue a large number of Cotswold rams.

Cotswolds.

Austin Bros. Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, are breeders of Cotswold rams and do an extensive business in buying and selling all classes of range sheep.

Hampshires.

Congressman A. W. Rucker of Fort Morrison, Colorado, is advertising in this issue a number of registered Hampshire rams as well as a few one-half and three-fourths blood Hampshires.

Exporters.

Hickman and Scruby, Egerton, Kent, England, are advertising the fact that they are interested in Romney sheep and are exporting Romnies to those in this country desiring them.

Cotswolds and Hampshires.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Allen Bros. of Draper, Utah, who offer for sale a large number of Cotswold rams as well as a large number of Hampshire rams, the latter being registered and suitable for stud flocks as well as Hampshires suitable for range purposes.

Shropshires and French Merinos.

Thomas S. Glide of Davis, California, offers for sale a lot of registered Shropshire and Merino rams. These rams are yearlings and two-year-olds. Mr. Glide invites correspondence about them.

Rambouillet and Hampshire Ewes.

The Cunningham Sheep and Land Company at Pilot Rock, Oregon, offer 1,500 purebred yearling Rambouillet ewes and 1,000 purebred Hampshire ewes, having sold part of their range.

Hampshires.

A. L. Stone, Dillon, Montana, presents a new advertisement in this issue notifying the public of Hampshire rams and 3,000 range ewes for sale.

Sheep Ranch.

On another page will be noted the advertisement of a sheep ranch for sale at Weiser, Idaho. This ranch is one of the best in that section of the country.

Range Ewes.

In this issue Malone & Truchot of Choteau, Montana, offer 5,000 range ewes for sale. These are young half-blood ewes.

Rambouillets.

1,500 Rambouillet rams are offered for sale by Chas. A. Kimble, of Hanford, California. Yearlings and two-year-olds. The advertisement will be found on another page.

Range Ewes.

W. S. Carter, Austin, Nevada, offers in this issue a large flock of range ewes that he desires to sell.

MONTANA AND WYOMING TO MARKET LAMBS LATE.

Present indications are that, owing to the splendid condition of the ranges, Montana and Wyoming will market their lambs later than usual, and undoubtedly this will be the wise thing to do, as there will probably be a short supply of good lambs late this season, and a broad demand for feeders.

JASON.

JASON.

In this issue and in those that are to follow, Jason will write short notes dealing with the efficiency side of the range sheep business. Jason, of course, is a misnomer, but the gentleman who parades under that name is one of our most successful sheep breeders. Like many men of that type he is adverse to writing for publication, but the fact that his true name does not appear will shed no discredit upon the stories that he may present to us for we here vouch for anything that he may say. He starts off well in this issue.

Have you determined never to contract your wool again?

THE SPROAT LAMBS.

To The National Wool Grower:

Complying with your request regarding the shipment which opened the season for western lambs on the Chicago market, will state that some were out of three year old half-blood Lincoln ewes crossed to Butterfield Hampshire bucks. Lambs began to drop February 15th, the ewes being on hay on the Austin ranch about eighteen miles due south of Nampa just south of Snake river, having gone on full hay feed about ten days earlier. Prior to that time they had been ranging on the desert with an allowance of about one-fourth pound cottonseed and one pound hay per day, doing extra well on that ration, going into lambing fat and strong.

A small percentage of lambs were dropped, not over 110 per cent, most of the ewes having large single lambs, but there was very little loss as the bands marked at almost six weeks of age 103 and 105 per cent. The bands were trailed about fifty miles to the foothills before marking as the early season made it imperative to leave the lower range, and to have marked the lambs just before starting to trail might have caused serious loss.

I believe it is accepted that the older a lamb gets the worse it feels the marking, but in this case I could not notice any setback at all. In fact I never saw lambs straighten out faster than those two bands.

During lambing the ewes received all the hay they could possibly eat, and they consumed at least five pounds per day, the mothers of twins getting cottonseed besides. After turning out on grass, which we did around March 1st with the older lambs, the ewes fell off badly for about a week though the grass was good, but soon regained their condition, and by shearing time, April 25th, were in extra good shape.

A good fleece of wool was obtained, few of the fleeces being broken after the long trail through the sagebrush, ewes still with lambs in other bands breaking much worse.

After shearing the bands were

crowded ahead on to the best feed obtainable and were only on the summer range about a week, shipping from Hill City, Idaho, June 16th, the lambs weighing in Chicago 65 2-3 pounds without cutback, 82 per cent shipped.

HUGH SPROAT,
Mayfield, Idaho.

GOOD IDAHO LAMBS.

The Honorable Frank R. Gooding of Gooding, Idaho, marketed 429 lambs on the Omaha market July 22nd. For high quality in breeding and excellency in finish they have never been surpassed on this market. They sold straight to the killers at the top of the market, \$8.00, and averaged 77 pounds. The lambs were remarkable in their uniformity and flesh condition and looked as fresh when on the market as it would be possible for native lambs to appear twenty-four hours from their mother's side and pasture. The lambs were from some of Governor Gooding's aged Lincoln ewes from his purebred flock and from Shropshire bucks.

JASON.

CONSIGNMENT SALE WILLAMETTE VALLEY RAMS

In offering these rams to the public at the Portland Union Stock Yards, August 19th and 20th, we do so with the full knowledge that this is an entirely new departure in the purchase and sale of rams to the range sheep man. We do this believing that it is the best possible way for both buyer and seller and that the coming together of these two parties will greatly facilitate the business in the years to come.

Each will get better acquainted and each will better know the desire of the other. In inviting you to attend this sale we do so with the hope and the belief that you will find it to your advantage to attend and that you can much more economically purchase your rams than you have in the years past. We ask you to attend.

Following is the list of breeders and

their offerings. You will at once note that the best flocks of the valley are represented. All stock is registered unless otherwise stated. Mail bids received by Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore., or C. D. Minton, Portland, Ore., secretary.

No.	Breeder	Breed
Frank Brown.....	Shropshires	.....
P. A. Smith.....	Shropshires	.....
Smith Bros.....	Cotswolds	.....
Smith Bros.....	Cotswolds	.....
Schmidt Bros.....	Shropshires	.....
W. A. Gilkey.....	Shropshires	.....
W. C. Lewis.....	Cotswolds	.....
H. G. Keyte.....	Cotswolds	.....
F. A. Koser.....	Cotswolds	.....
F. A. Koser.....	Cotswolds	.....
John B. Stump.....	Lincolns	.....
James Saunders.....	Shropshires	.....
Thos. Carmichael.....	Shropshires	.....
C. C. Beers.....	Hampshires	.....
C. C. Beers.....	Hampshires	.....
A. C. Shepherd.....	Lincolns	.....
Hawley & Son.....	Lincolns	.....
Wm. H. Young.....	Lincolns	.....
Dick Kelger.....	Lincolns	.....
Dick Kelger.....	Cotswolds	.....
Dick Kelger.....	Shropshires	.....
Dick Kelger.....	Shropshires	.....
L. L. Paget.....	Shropshires	.....
L. L. Paget.....	Shropshires	.....
C. D. Nairn.....	Lincolns and Cots	.....
Geo. Armstrong.....	Shropshires	.....
Wm. Riddell & Sons.....	Cotswolds	.....
Wm. Riddell & Sons.....	Cotswolds	.....
W. H. Cleveland.....	Grade Hampshires	.....
W. H. Cleveland.....	Grade Hampshires	.....
W. H. Cleveland.....	Lincolns	.....
J. C. Brown.....	Shropshires	.....
E. L. Naylor.....	Cotswolds	.....

Write for additional lists.

PORTLAND UNION STOCK YARDS.

CREDIT AT LEAST IS GOOD.

While the western sheepman has not profited to the maximum extent by the recent advance in wool and live mutton values, his credit has been materially improved and that is something. To a certain extent credit is money.

Bankers all over the country now regard sheep paper very favorably. Last summer cornbelt bankers refused to lend assistance to sheep feeders and commission men were called on to do the necessary financing, but orders coming in from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa this year specify in many cases that no accommodation will be necessary.

J. E. P.

Most of the railroads have a minimum 4,000 pounds above the car capacity for sheep loading.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

The International Live Stock Exposition, the world's greatest live stock show, this year will be held from November 28th to December 5th, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

We are now in receipt of the advance copy of the premium list of this show, and in looking through it we find that numerous changes have been made which make the classification decidedly more attractive to stockmen than at any other previous exposition. It is of importance to the whole industry that a strong show of sheep be presented at the International, and we,

therefore, urge woolgrowers to write the International Exposition, and obtain the classification so that they may be prepared to make their exhibit in accordance therewith.

A NEW PURCHASING DEVICE.

Holding lamb values down by hook or crook appears to be the settled policy of the killers. Every trade has its tricks.

A salesman had a load of choice lambs and a bunch of ewes. He wanted to get above the "pegged" price on the lambs, but the buyer had inflexible orders on that subject.

"Tie the ewes to them and I'll put 25 cents on the stuff," he suggested and that was the way out.

There are more ways of killing a cat than strangling it.

J. E. P.

A LINCOLN RAM.

F. R. Gooding of Gooding, Idaho, has recently selected one of his best Lincoln rams and presented it to the Utah Agricultural Colleges at Logan, Utah. The college had some excellent Lincoln ewes but needed a better ram. Hence the kindness of Governor Gooding.

RAPID RISE IN EWE VALUES.

"Ewes have jumped \$1.00 per head all over the west," said a trader recently on a soliciting expedition. "Everybody wants them and supply is palpably short. In Montana \$5.00 per head is the common price for yearlings and two-year-olds, against \$3.50 a year ago. I know of one big band of Montana sheep that sold on the market recently at \$5.75 per cwt. at an average of 108 pounds that cost the speculator only \$4.00 per head with the wool on. They sheared 10 pounds of wool that sold at 22 cents."

J. E. P.

WILL SAVE THE "WHITEFACE" LAMBS.

Seventy-five per cent of the "Whiteface" ewes dropped this year will be saved for breeding purposes is the conservative estimate of a man in the trade who is credited with knowing something. "Blackfaces" are not as desirable from a breeding standpoint and many of them will go to the shambles.

"Every old ewe that can be reasonably expected to raise another lamb, also has a value owing to the general determination to increase production and a lot of old ewes will be carried over that must be marketed next year. This will increase difficulty in securing feeding ewes."

J. E. P.

FINE IDAHO STOCK RANCH FOR SALE

282 acres of perfect agricultural land with excellent water right.
200 acres in hay, balance in wheat and barley.
340 head of hogs with 200 fit for market in forty days. 50 sows now ready to pig.
27 head of big horses and mules.
6,000 head of ewes, 2,000 head of yearlings. Best reserve rights in Idaho. Ranch adjoins fine spring lambing range that produces top lambs.
300 tons of hay in stack and 200 tons more to put up.
Ranch has a fine house insured for \$3,000. A lambing shed insured for \$2,500.
\$500 worth of electric machinery to be used on ranch.
This is one of the best stock ranches in the west. Is located within one mile of a town of 4,000 people. Fine schools and churches. Private telephone on the ranch. Electric power always handy. This ranch is fully equipped and a fortune is to be made in hogs or sheep. Abundance of water runs through the ranch with shade trees in every pasture. Ranch controls good range and is the best stock ranch in Western Idaho.

For Particulars Address Box 375, Weiser, Idaho

Going to School? **This Winter** may be spent very profitably in taking up a course of instruction in some useful line of work.

Shorthand and Typewriting—interesting and instructive, educational;

Bookkeeping—practical, usable—a training worth while in any business;

Penmanship—Everyone ought to be a GOOD WRITER;

Practical Letter Writing—Who does not envy the GOOD letter writer? Many other useful and practical subjects offered.

FREE—if you mention this paper—our elegant 40 page catalog containing a number of specimens of beautiful writing. Please say what course you are interested in.

Address E. C. DAVIS, Principal

UTAH BUSINESS COLLEGE

440 BOSTON BUILDING

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

SULPHURALL GRADES—ANY QUANTITY
FROM A BAG TO A CARLOAD**Z. C. M. I. Drug Store****WOOL BAGS**We handle more Wool Bags
than any dealer in the inter-
mountain region.**PAPER TWINE**"Reliance" Paper Fleece Twine has the
greatest possible tensile and tying strength.**SHEEP SHEARS**B. B. A. and 71 or
Trades Union ShearsSOFT ARKANSAS and
LILY WHITE OILSALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH

STONES

**HIGH GRADE
HAMPSHIRE
BUCK LAMBS****FOR SALE** at Beaverhead
Ranch near Dillon. Heavy,
blocky, well marked fellows
---just the kind to put a good
mutton strain into your
bands. Write us early as the
supply is limited.**BEAVERHEAD RANCH COMPANY**Ranch at APEX, MONTANA
Office at HELENA, MONTANA**FOR SALE
HAMPSHIRE**150 Ram Lambs
250 Rams, 1s and 2s
3,000 Ewes, 2 to 5 years
2,000 LambsThese are high grade Hampshire
Range Sheep. There are
none better**Write A. L. Stone**
DILLON, MONTANA*Advertising in the National Wool Grower brings results.***Walnut Hall Farms—Hampshire Down Sheep**Walnut Hall Farms have imported more
Hampshire Down Sheep from England this
season than ALL other breeders in the
United States and Canada put together.When purchasing stud rams and ewes
for this great flock—money is a secondary
consideration.The individuals **MUST BE** the *best of
their kind*.In this great 1914 importation there are
winners from The Royal, The Royal Coun-
ties, The Bath and West of England, The
Oxfordshire, The Wiltshire, the Somerset,
and in fact ALL the leading shows of Great
Britain. Everything in the importation is
STRICTLY first class and worthy of a place
in the Walnut Hall Flock.YOU are invited to visit our pens at the
leading state fairs and be your own judge
of the class we import and the kind we
raise in Kentucky.If you are interested in this breed of
sheep—the greatest lamb raisers in the
world—write for information and prices on rams and ewes, single or carload lots, to

THE KIND WE IMPORT

Mgr. Robt S. Blastock, Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Ky.

BARLEY

The best grain feed for sheep—
better than corn and the price is less

—WRITE US—

C. A. Smurthwath Grain & Milling Co.
201 Deely Block - Salt Lake City, Utah

YOUNG EWES FOR SALE

We offer for sale about 1250
good young ewes with Forest
Reserve Rights.

Address Box 41
ARCO, IDAHO

BREEDING EWES FOR SALE

We have 4000 ewes for sale for Oct. 1st delivery—
2300 two-year-olds; 500 yearlings; 800 three-year-olds and 400 four-
year-olds. Price \$5.00 per head F. O. B. Choteau, Mont. Will not
sell any class separate.

This is an excellent bunch of one-half blood Cotswold and
Merino ewes.

MALONE & TRUCHOT, Choteau or Agawam, Mont.

SHROPSHIRE

Easy feeders, hardy, prolific, good milkers, splendid fleeces
and mutton forms. The butcher wants no oversized, coarse
fleshed long shanked beast. The short compact animal
kills best. **Write for prices on one or a car load.**

Rams or ewes of quality and breeding. All recorded.

Zelora Green, Prop.

OAKLAND, ILLINOIS

J. D. A. Green, Mgr.

LIVE STOCK GROWERS' ATTENTION!

The Utah Packing & Provision Co., is in the market all the time for
cattle, sheep and hogs. Call us up by long distance, or wire for prices.

JOHN PINGREE, President Phone 3831 North Salt Lake

HEBER LAND AND LIVE STOCK COMPANY

Main Office 326 Vermont Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

J. E. AUSTIN, General Manager

COTSWOLD THOROUGH-BREDS

Breeders and Sellers of the very best grade of thorough-bred Cotswold
Rams, as well as owners of large tracts of spring, summer and winter
ranges in Wyoming, well stocked with high grade range sheep.

TRIFLING WITH SHEEP PRICES.

Those who have been around the sheep houses at any of the large markets lately have come away with the suspicion that some force is operating to fix the price of sheep and lambs. Sheep buyers are operating under orders as to price and naturally they are obeying these orders. Just why lambs should have been worth \$9.25 late in June and early in July and then have fallen to \$8.00 late in July, without any material increase in the number sent to market is something that a sheepman is not expected to understand. Everyone knows that the supply of lambs up to the present has not justified any price cutting. The consumer is hungry for lamb at any price and based on the price of cattle fat lambs should be now selling around \$9.00, and would be selling at that figure if the law of supply and demand was operating undisturbed. Especially is this true since an examination of dressed lamb prices on July 11 and August 1st, do not show that the decline of \$1.25 per hundred has all been passed on to the consumer.

On the basis of supply and demand no fat lambs should sell this year at less than \$8.50. When they get below that notch there is no incentive to increase production. If the packer has any interest in maintaining a supply of lambs that interest will be served by giving the grower remunerative prices, something he has not done in the past. The responsibility for the present shortage in cattle rests entirely on the shoulders of the packers. Twenty years of ridiculously low prices drove the cattleman to the wall. The same policy will make sheep a scarcity around the big markets. It seems idle for experiment stations, state fairs and live stock expositions to continually urge increased production if a few packers are able to fix the prices at which all livestock will be sold.

DOMESTIC GOODS BEST.

The idea that foreign fabrics are

necessarily superior to those produced by domestic manufacturers has been faithfully taught by a few in the trade, and by the great majority of merchant tailors for years. No one who is at all conversant with the fabrics manufactured by many of our mills places any credence in such tales, and the experience of the past few weeks has been influential in disabusing the minds of a great many who previously held this erroneous opinion as to the relative merits of foreign and domestic products.

The old tariff law was the means of fostering this fallacy to no little extent, owing to the fact that under the former rate of duty the medium and low priced goods could not be imported profitably, with the result that practically all of the imported cloth shown were of a distinctly higher than average type. To assist in securing an unwarranted profit, the jobber or merchant tailor placed foreign tickets on much of the better grade of his purchases from domestic sources, thereby creating in the mind of the ultimate consumer the false impression that all of the finer, high-priced fabrics were of foreign origin.

The present is an especially fitting time to eradicate from the minds of everyone the false notion of foreign supremacy in textile manufacturing. Comparison of fabrics from the standpoint of intrinsic worth, perfection of manufacture, style, color and finish, will convince the unprejudiced investigator that the domestic manufacturer has made wonderful progress in the development of the industry, and is now producing fabrics which are fully equal, and in many instances superior, to those manufactured abroad. New methods have been introduced and old processes greatly improved with correspondingly superior results in the way of finished fabrics. The colors used in the manufacture of even the low grade, manipulated fabrics are the fastest that may be procured, while in the higher grade of cloths no one now thinks of testing fabrics for fastness of color, as none but fast colors are used.

FOR SALE 3,500 SHEEP

300 head 3 year old ewes; 1200 head 2 year old ewes; 900 yearlings mixed; 1,100 lambs mixed.

W. S. CARTER, Austin, Nevada

"RELIANCE" PAPER FLEECE TWINE

BEST STRENGTH

Under all conditions and use. Not affected by carrying over from one season to another.

SCHERMERHORN BROS. CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. OMAHA, NEB.



Salt Lake City, Utah

If you want sheep of any kind, look through our advertisements.



Rams for Sale

A band of 1000 purebred Lincoln and Cotswold Ewes. Bred from the best stock to be found in United States and Canada. Owned by Austin Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah



HILLCREST STOCK FARM

THORNTON S. GLIDE, Prop.

Davis, California

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle and the
Famous Blacow-Roberts-Glide
French Merinos, also
Registered Shropshire Rams.

Offers for the season 1914 an exceptionally fine lot of Pure bred and Registered Shropshire and Merino rams. Yearlings and a few two year olds.



The Kind I Breed

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

I offer for sale 2400 one and two year old pure bred Rambouillet rams. These rams are large and smooth with heavy fleeces of long staple white wool. I also have some of the same class of ewes for sale. My prices are reasonable and correspondence solicited.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE

BREEDER AND IMPORTER

HANFORD, CALIFORNIA



One of My Stud Ewes

MONTANA MUST REDUCE FURTHER.

Montana, according to all information coming from that section, is still under the necessity of liquidation, but will complete the effort to get out of the sheep business during the present season.

Contraction of range tells the whole story. Montana is getting into the list of wheat growing states and will make an annual effort to get a crop of that cereal whether rewarded by nature or not. Ranging sheep is not an industry compatible with plowed fields and the sheep must go.

All over the eastern or plains section of the state this edict of banishment is being enforced. Hundreds of small bands are being contracted to speculators and the operator with 4,000 to 5,000 head is yielding to the inevitable. Soon there will be few of him left. Farm flocks may be established, but the day of that industry has not yet arrived.

Most of the young ewes secured in these outfits will be distributed elsewhere, but the bulk of the stuff will go to market. Wheat raising and sheep do not get along well together and in most communities the steer is easier handled. Over much of Montana cattle are coming back while the sheep is going.

In the west or mountainous end of the state wool and mutton raising is a logical industry. This never will be a farming country and succulent summer mountain range makes raising fat lambs possible. Montana is not going out of the sheep business, but the liquidation period is nearly over and the industry is established on a permanent basis.

W. L. JONES.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Early contracts for feeding lambs on Colorado account are reported from Wyoming. The price is said to have been \$5.00, weighed upon the range, which is equal to \$6.40 at Chicago.

A MULTIPLICITY OF BREEDS.

It is said that in the United Kingdom they have 40 distinct breeds of sheep, 29 of which have separate flock books. It seems to us that there is not room in any country for 40 different breeds of sheep, let alone in so small a country as Great Britain. Moreover anyone who will take the time to look the matter up will be struck by the great similarity of many of these British breeds. Among the coarse wools, there are some ten or twelve different breeds, but, if they were all merged into about four breeds, much good would be accomplished and much harm eliminated. Among the blackfaces we have the same condition. Breeds without number. Three-fourths of them could be sent to the scrap heap with benefit to the entire sheep industry. It seems to take very little to make a breed of sheep in the United Kingdom. Just some little deviation from fixed type, and a new breed has sprung up. In fact English breeds do not depend so much on type as on the section in which the sheep is grown.

But what we started to say was that a great number of breeds does not constitute an advantage to any country. It merely confuses matters and lowers the general average of market sheep by mongeralizing its blood. A country that has the Lincoln, Cotswold and Romney possesses all the desirable elements that the whole range of coarse wooled breeds can offer. And the same with the straight mutton breeds. Where you have the Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford and Dorset Horn, little of value remains in additional breeds.

In the United States we have all the aforementioned breeds, and, if our attention be directed to the improvement of these, every practical need that can be met by British breeds will have been fulfilled.

GROWERS DID NOT GET THE BENEFIT.

Speculators have been rewarded for

their enterprise and intuition by pocketing a lot of money that might be reposing in the pocket of the grower. This profit has been made on the 1913 wool clip and lamb crop with a little addition due to sheep.

"If prices had been going down the grower would not have been in a contract making mood," said a satirical trader recently. Just what prompted this precipitation to sell, puzzles most people. Early in the season wool was almost given away and speculators could not have secured lambs for less money had they been requested to name the price.

"Bankers have a habit of playing into speculators' hands unwittingly or otherwise," said a critic. Bankers too often see nothing but their own money and their sole desire is to make that secure. That their clients are under the necessity of making a dollar does not occur to them. They work on the theory that a bird in the hand is worth a whole covey in the bush, and when a speculator bids enough to make their loan secure they advise acceptance."

Certainly growers have been dividing their profits with speculators by accepting bankers' opinion. Their confidence has been poorly placed. In the wool and mutton raising region the banker ought to keep well posted on market conditions and prospects. Usually the grower is skeptical of commission on his crop which will go elsewhere if he sells to a speculator.

The whole system of advance selling is undoubtedly prejudicial to the best interests of the grower who is a manufacturer and even when possessing the trading instinct lacks facilities for acquiring information as to the probable course of market events.

J. E. P.

SHEEP FOR THE UNITED STATES.

At the sale held at the close of the Royal Agricultural Show in England, most of the sheep sold were bought for importation to the United States. The prices paid were higher than those generally paid in previous years. The average price paid was as follows:

One Oxforddown yearling ram.....	\$45.00
One two-year-old Shropshire ram	95.00
Yearling Shropshire rams	45.00
Yearling Shropshire ewes.....	35.00
Two-year-old Hampshire rams.....	90.00
Yearling Hampshire rams	60.00

EARLY LAMBS WERE PROFITABLE.

Everything has favored the western breeder of early lambs this year. The advance guard sold at \$9.00@9.65 per cwt., but the subsequent slump of \$1.50 per cwt. took the tuck out of the trade. Early lambs netted \$5.50@6.00 per head.

J. E. P.

FOR COTSWOLD RAMS

AT RIGHT PRICES CALL ON
A. N. MUNDOCK & SONS
SUGAR CITY, IDAHO

The advance in wool has again put the Cotswold Ram in great demand.

Cotswold ewes are better mothers, better milkers, better rustlers and feeders; will raise more and stronger lambs, larger and fatter lambs than any of the fine wool ewes, and are better covered, shear more wool, and are larger and hardier than any other class of the coarse wool ewes. Average clip of entire bunch 12 lbs

Model Farm Rambouillets

Foundation flock of Kimball ewes and Seeley rams. Ours are heavy necked, large sized sheep, well covered with dense fleeces.

We offer 300 one, two and three year olds, and 100 ram lambs.

Come and see them or write us.

Craner & Goodman Co., Corinne, Utah

LINCOLNS COTSWOLDS

We have for sale 150 yearling Lincoln Rams and 150 yearling Cotswold Rams, also a few cars of Ram Lambs. 160 of these rams are fit to head the best stud flocks.

R. S. ROBSON & SON
Penfield, - Ontario, Canada

We are very anxious to have good sheep photographs and hope our readers will send them in.



A FEW OF OUR YEARLINGS

1000 Cotswold Yearling Rams and 1500 Ram Lambs for this season's trade.

Will also sell at reasonable price 1000 beautiful Registered Cotswold ewes. Quality as good as one can get anywhere.

These sheep are all range raised and used to hustling.

AFTON LIVE STOCK CO.

AFTON, WYOMING

LINCOLN AND ROMNEY BUCKS

I will have for sale this Fall: 200 Yearlings and 500 February Lamb Lincoln Bucks, and 200 February Lamb Romney Bucks, also 500 Lincoln Ewes, range bred and raised; extra heavy, long wool stuff; hardy and well fitted for range work. These bucks make an excellent cross on grade Merino or Rambouillet Ewes.



LINCOLN RAM

Notice how Our Wash. Half-Blood LINCOLN LAMBS

Have Topped the Chicago Market for weight and price during a number of years past. Our lambs from these bucks and Merino Ewes sheared 12 pounds of the highest priced wool sold in the State this Spring.

A cut of 50 of these lambs weighing 110 pounds took first premium for best car fat sheep over competitors from all over the U. S. at annual show Northwest Live Stock Association, Lewiston, Idaho, December 6, 1913. Our buck lambs last year averaged 125 pounds each at six months.

I buy and sell sheep of all kinds. Our firm is in the market for 1000 head stock cattle—also a small lot Registered Roan Durham Bulls and Heifers.

We have 100 head full blood Duroe Jersey Boars and Sows for sale.

Write me on any kind of a live stock deal.

H. STANLEY COFFIN
NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

CONDITIONS IN NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico is having the best range season it has had for a great many years. Feed started early and has continued good to date, except in a very few localities. Last July was the cloudiest on record for a great many years. We have never seen the range in better condition over the entire state than it is at present.

The per cent of lambing is about 10 per cent above normal and we think that the entire state will average between 80 and 85 per cent and the lambs will be fully 10 per cent heavier than in previous years.

The number of breeding ewes, however, is less than a years past. Our estimate is about 250,000 less than last year. There is quite a demand for breeding ewes and there have been a good many ewes sold here. We have bought a good many ewes here for our customers and shipped some out already.

CHAS. CHADWICK,
Albuquerque.

DROUTH CONTRACTS FEEDER DEMAND.

Over much of the cornbelt grass disappeared during July, the hay crop was short and the promise of the Washington administration of a repetition of the Taftian corn crop of 1912 may not be made good. The result has been contraction of demand for feeding sheep and lambs, but considering conditions that market has held up remarkably well. It has been a \$7.00@7.25 trade with not enough to go around at the prices.

The fall feeder market will depend entirely on how the growing corn crop comes along. In many localities the prospect is none too bright and high corn will deter many from feeding, especially if thin stock continues high, which appears to be inevitable. The Iowa prospect is excellent and that state is now the big market for feeders.

Kansas and Nebraska must be reckoned with this year as feed is plenti-

IN order to
make this
paper representa-
tive of the entire
sheep industry we
are anxious to
have the sheep
news from every
section of the coun-
try. We there-
fore invite our
readers to send
contributions for
publication. We
are always glad
to receive sheep
photographs and
we will publish
them from time to
time.



ful in both those states. Cattle being scarce everywhere, sheep must make good the deficiency.

Feeding sheep and yearlings have been relatively cheap and the wise ones have been laying them in expecting cost to ascend later in the season when shortage becomes evident. A conviction exists that last year's supply of feeding yearlings, wethers and ewes will be sixty per cent less than a year ago.

J. E. P.

nual resolution not to put in thin lambs "unless they can be had a dollar lower" is improbable.

Colorado has a world of hay this year and must feed it. Already feeders are looking around for lambs. The common asking price for Mexicans is \$5.50 on the range and if that kind of a market is established, Colorado feeders will need big prices for fat stuff next winter to get their money back.

J. E. P.

OBSERVATIONS BY

A TRADE SCOUT.

Chas. H. Shurte just back from a tour of the western wool and mutton grazing ground reports intense enthusiasm over the trade prospect.

"Wool will be on a 25 cent basis next year, and the time is not far distant when good ewes will be cheap at \$10.00 per head.

"Both markets have gone on a profitable basis for an indefinite period and the wise ones realize the fact, hence they are planning to increase production wherever possible. There will be wholesale conversation of breeding stock and a big demand for improved rams.

"Everybody I met was infused with bullish ideas and I am more than ever convinced that we are right into a scarcity period and that prices will rule high."

COLORADO MUST FEED AGAIN.

That Colorado will adhere to his an-

EXPECT NO SEPTEMBER GLUT.

For several reasons the trade anticipates comparative ease in effecting clearances during September, a period when gluts in the sheep house have been the rule.

J. E. P.

Have you paid your dues?

SHEEP Bought and Sold

RANGE LANDS ALSO HANDLED

Arthur A. Callister

Melatre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

HORNLESS DELAINES

For Sale—A Car load of Registered Polled Delaine Merino Rams. One and two years old, also a car of Registered ewes, will be sold in lots to suit the purchaser. Our rams are large, weighing up to 200 pounds, of B. and C. type. Well covered with heavy fleece of long staple delaine wool. We were among the originators of the Polled Delaines and our flocks now produce 90 per cent Polled Rams, with the wool and mutton combination. Prices very low, quality considered. Come and see our flocks or write.

F. F. & V. G. WARNER

BLOOMFIELD,

IOWA

PINEHURST FARM SHROPSHIRE

We claim the best American Bred flock of Shropshires. We are offering a carload of rams and a carload of ewes for the Western trade at reasonable prices. Also single rams, crated and delivered by Express. Send for free catalog, giving descriptions.

HENRY L. WARDWELL

Box J.

SPRINGFIELD CENTRE, N. Y.

Mention the National Wool Grower

SHEEP

WOOL

CATTLE

PURE BRED RAMS AND BULLS

W. W. CHADWICK & CO.

310 Dooley Block

Salt Lake City, Utah

We buy both feeders and fat stock the year around. Write us what you have to offer.

We make a specialty of supplying the feeder trade. Correspondence Invited.

Western Agents for

AYRES, BRIDGES & CO., WOOL MERCHANTS
200 Summer Street - - Boston, Mass.

WE offer for the 1914 Fall market—1500 HEAD of HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS, ready for delivery Oct. 1st or later. These rams are WELL-BRED grades, raised by Senator E. O. Selway, Dillon, Montana; lambled in May and will WEIGH about 90 POUNDS at five months old. Sound in every way and the KIND sometimes listed as PURE BRED UNREGISTERED.

Every ram a BLACK face and grain fed from weaning time.

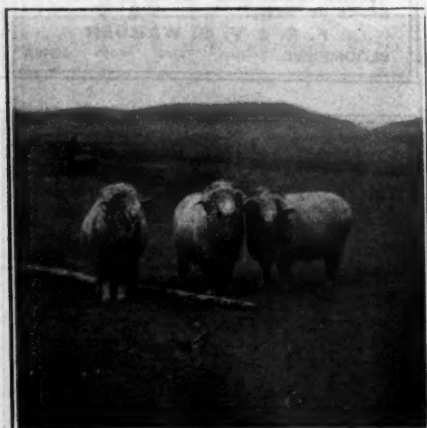


Also have 300 RAM LAMBS cross between a RAMBOUILLET EWE and REGISTERD COTSWOLD BUCK, Mothers never sheared less than 12 LBS. of wool. A CHOICE LOT of BUCKS of this kind.

All these rams are close to Dillon and can be easily shown.

For Sale By
Montana Live Stock Commission Co.
Dillon, Montana
Office Opposite Depot.

RAMS FOR SALE



We are offering a large
number of

Big, Smooth, Heavy Shearing Rambouillet Rams

We have been breeding this type of sheep for 14 years and think we have what the **range man needs**. We sold in February 2000 two year old wethers from this class of rams that weighed **132 pounds**. The photograph shows **our** type.

Davis & Williams
Deer Lodge, Montana

REPORT OF WESTERN RAILROAD MEETING.

Proceedings of Meeting of Chief Traffic Officers of Lines Embraced in Western Trunk Line Committee, Trans-Missouri Freight Bureau and Southwestern Tariff Committee, Held in Chicago, May 11, 12, and 13, 1914.

After very careful consideration of the subject submitted to the chief traffic officers by the presidents conclusions were reached as set forth in the following report:

The traffic territories involved are those of the Western Trunk Line committee, the Trans-Missouri bureau and the Southwestern Tariff committee.

1. It is believed to be practicable to secure substantial advances in the class rates in Western Trunk Line territory by a readjustment of the relationship as between the classes to more nearly conform to the grouping of articles in the Western classification.

2. That advances should be made in the general list of commodity rates in the three territories where the present rates do not bear a proper relationship to the class rates which would govern in the absence of commodity rates.

3. That on all other interstate traffic a horizontal advance of ten (10) per cent be made, to be so applied as to not disturb established differential relationships. Such advances on interstate traffic to be made without regard to intrastate rates which it may be impossible to change.

4. That on the following commodities advances be made as shown:
Lumber 2 cents per 100 lbs.
Grain and grain

products..... 1 cent per 100 lbs.
Coal and coke..... 10 cents per ton.

5. That reasonable charges be made for all special services rendered. The following are some of the special services which may properly be enumerated under this recommendation:

A. A charge for milling and malting of grain in transit.

B. A charge for transit privileges on grain.

C. A charge for stopping cars in transit to finish loading or to partially unload.

D. A charge for reconsigning carload shipments of freight.

E. A charge for handling trap cars.

F. A charge for spotting cars.

G. A charge for storage of all classes of freight whether stored in transit or at destination.

H. Discontinue the payment of elevation charges on grain.

I. Discontinue allowances for loading and unloading of live stock.

J. Discontinue the concentration of dairy products.

K. Discontinue the allowances, account of dunnage.

L. Consideration to be given to the question of per diem versus mileage on private cars.

M. Discontinue the practice of allowing free time at ports on export traffic. A reasonable charge to be made therefor.

N. Discontinue the payment of handling charges at ports in connection with import and export traffic.

O. A charge for all out-of-town line hauls.

P. That switching and other absorptions be restricted within reasonable limits.

Under this section the view was expressed that the absorption of switching charges should be confined strictly to competitive traffic.

Several of the subjects under Section 5 were taken up for discussion, but owing to the fact that the representation on the first day of the meeting was not complete and the further fact that several of the representatives present at the first day's session were unable to remain for the second and third days' session, it was not possible to definitely dispose of them. In addition to the foregoing it was recognized that some commodities should be given special consideration, of which verbal explanation will be made.

Adjourned.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Chairman of the Meeting.

OUT OF THE WOOL BUSINESS.

A few days ago an Idaho wool grower said: "Yes, I am running black-faced ewes on the range and propose to keep on doing so even though that puts me entirely out of the wool business. I am disgusted with the whole wool question. One year I would sell my wool on the sheep's back and the next year would hold it. It seems like whatever I did was the wrong thing from a financial standpoint. I am done with the wool game and from here on am going to raise lambs. I can tell about what a lamb is worth and have half a dozen good markets in which to sell him. If prices aren't right we have the feed right here in Idaho to carry him over. No more wool in mine."

IMPROVING THE WOOL CLIP.

A gentleman prominently identified with wool growing has given us the following suggestions about handling our wool:

1. "The present method of buying wool in the west, either on the sheep's back or by fixing an average price for different grades, varying widely in value, is the root of the evil. Until this speculative method is eliminated and each lot of wool is sold on its merits, it will be impossible to get the wool growers to take the same inter-

est in developing the grade, that is shown in Australia.

2. "So long as the wild method of buying wool continues, I should say that the introduction of a system of grading or classing similar to the Australian, will be impracticable.

3. "No sensible man will go to the trouble and expense of putting up wool in the Australian style unless he is going to get a return in the form of an increased price. It is absurd to expect that he will spend the money and the time to put up his wool in that manner if the buyers are to contract on the sheep's back, or at an average price and get the benefit of the improved method.

4. "I am inclined to think that Mr. Price's opinion was based on the ideas I have expressed in paragraphs 1 and 2, and that the suggested improvements which he thought were possible under existing conditions; paper twine is a comparatively recent improvement, and probably there are still some localities where it is not used or where tags and black wool are not separated.

5. "Regarding the competition of manufacturers and foreign buyers. The distances in this country are so great as to prevent the small manufacturers from dealing direct with the wool grower. This might be remedied by concentrating the sale of wool, as is done in England. There is, however, another difficulty here; namely,

FOR SALE



A 4-MONTH HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMB
Registered Hampshire Rams and Ram Lambs Also
one-half and three-quarter Hamp crossed on
Rambouilletes.

A. W. RUCKER,
R. F. D. Mt. Morrison, Colo.

LIVE STOCK
AUCTIONEER

I have had a lifetime experience in breeding and selling livestock. Have conducted more sheep sales in western states than any other auctioneer. If you are considering any kind of a public sale I shall be glad to hear from you.

DWIGHT LINCOLN
MILFORD CENTER, OHIO

Messrs. HICKMAN & SCRUBY, Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent,
England

Exporters of Pedigree Livestock
of All Descriptions

Illustrated Catalogues, and References
on Application

We live on the spot, and ship direct to our clients, and the commission we charge for buying amounts to less money than the cost of a trip to this side. Horses, cattle and sheep can be bought cheaper through us than by any other method.

We live in the heart of the Romney country and can supply breeding stock of this favorite breed to the best advantage.

EXCELSIOR STOCK FARM

J. R. ALLEN & BROS.
DRAPER, UTAH



The World's greatest flock of Cotswold consisting of 3000 registered breeding ewes of best breeding and highest merit. The best blood imported from England for past twenty years has been added to this flock.

Many of the best Hampshires produced in America and England including the leading prize winners have been added to our flock.

They winter 4000 and summer 10 000 feet above sea level. They are raised on the range under the most favorable conditions known conducive to perfect health. No stomach or lung worms so prevalent in eastern bred sheep. For flock leaders we can furnish rams that cannot be excelled and we think superior to best ram brought to this country from England. We are offering 1000 Yearling Rams, 1500 Ram Lambs, a few cars of Breeding Ewes and Ewe Lambs. Come and see us and these sheep—you are always welcome.

**Courtesy, Helpfulness,
Strength**

National Copper Bank
SALT LAKE CITY

NEW GRAND HOTEL

Fourth South and Main

\$1.50 rooms with bath. Without bath \$1 and up.
Nothing in Salt Lake to equal it for the money.
WM. ANDERSON, Prop. SALT LAKE CITY

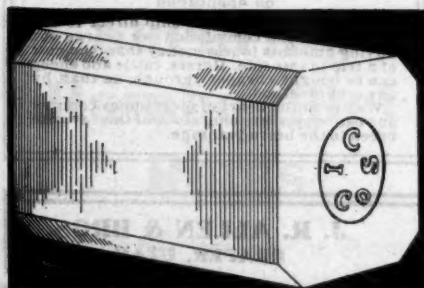
HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
\$1.50 AND \$2.00 PER DAY

WITH BATH \$2.50 AND UP

"The very best of everything at sensible prices"



The most economical and perfect stock salt in the world. The proof is in the use. Manufactured by INLAND CRYSTAL SALT CO., Producers of Royal Crystal Salt, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**SULPHURIZED
ROCK SALT**

Mention The National Wool Grower.

the gradual disappearance of the small manufacturer and the concentration of wool manufacturing into a few large corporations. This is a great evil in every way, causing as it does a congestion of population in our mill centers. Up to the present time these large corporations have considered it better for them to obtain the American wool clip mainly through the wool dealers. This policy has probably been the result of the close relations that exist between the wool manufacturing corporations and the wool dealers in the east. There are a number of reasons why the foreign buyers are not interested in American wool. First, there is our speculative method of buying which has no counterpart abroad. Next, there is the peculiar character of American wool, differing as it does from the foreign grades; and then there is the fact that our clip is small compared with the American demand, so that it is readily absorbed by American mills.

6. "I would suggest that the wool growers adopt every practicable means of improving the clip and method of marketing it, providing the innovation offers a reasonable chance of profit, and that they unsparingly expose all abuses of unbusinesslike methods, by which improvements are made unprofitable."

THE WORD IMPORTED.

The common practice of American retail and wholesale merchants to sell domestic goods as imported is well illustrated by a story in the Wool and Cotton Reporter, as follows:

"It is not an infrequent occurrence to be informed by the seller that certain fabrics are of foreign origin, when, if the truth were known, they are the product of our own looms, made from raw materials produced in our own country.

"A pertinent instance is that of the wife of the manager of one of New England's largest print works, who, seeing a full page announcement of the placing on sale of an exclusive

line of imported summer cottons, sent for samples. In due time she received a package of some forty or fifty samples, accompanied by a letter from one of New York's finest department stores assuring her that an opportunity to secure 'exclusive imported fabrics' in such beautiful patterns and colors seldom occurred and should be taken advantage of before the assortment was broken. The fabrics, colors and patterns were certainly all that had been said of them, and the husband's attention was called to the array of 'imported' samples. Much to his surprise 80 per cent of these imported novelties were the product of his own concern."

WHEN TO CUT ALFALFA.

The value of alfalfa hay is great if cut a little before bloom, or just as it is coming into bloom, for then all the leaves are green and the stems tender. Tempted by this condition, many a man has cut his alfalfa too early and seen bad effects follow. Alfalfa is a peculiar plant. For its own thrift it should be cut from time to time, yet it is cut a day too soon it is injured, its growth receives a strong checking, blight, rust and other disease may follow and the plant may not recover during the entire season, if at all. Happily it is easy to ascertain when alfalfa is ready to cut. One has only to get on his knees and carefully examine to see if new shoots have started down by the earth. When these shoots have started, whether there is much or little bloom, if there are new shoots on most of the plants then cut the alfalfa as quickly as possible. Then the new growth will start in full vigor and the succeeding crop will come on strongly. This is the rule for alfalfa cutting during all its life. So long as alfalfa is making growth do not cut it. Watch for its new shoots. When they come numerously and strong, cut as soon as possible.—Breeder's Gazette.

If you need sheep look through the advertising pages.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ARIZONA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Arizona Wool Growers Association was held at the court house, Flagstaff, Arizona, Thursday, July 3, 1914.

There was no set program, or speakers from the outside at this meeting which was devoted entirely to the business of the association. The meeting was well attended and much valuable business was transacted.

Reports of the officers covering the work of the association in the past year were made and approved. Some of the main features called to attention in the reports were that the Land Lease Bill and the Enlarged Homestead Act had been side-tracked by Congress for the present and a compromise measure providing for the classification of public lands substituted. The proposed eliminations of Forest Reserve lands, as advised by the commissioner of the General Land Office would be held in abeyance until a proper examination of the lands could be made. The rehearing in the rate on sheep in double-deck cars from Arizona to California points was heard in Los Angeles, June 22d, before the examiner for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, at which President Campbell and Secretary Powers attended as witnesses, the contention of the wool growers being that the double-deck sheep cars should take the same rate as those for cattle. The evidence in this case will go to the commission for decision.

Of especial interest was the report of Vice-President C. Hess, Jr. of the committee composed of H. E. Campbell, E. A. Sawyer and himself, appointed to go to Washington last August to protest against the elimination of sheep on certain ranges. The sending of this committee to Washington at that time was of particular interest and benefit to the association, inasmuch as it developed that the Washington officials seemed to have no knowledge of a great many matters

Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Capital \$300,000.00 Surplus and Profits \$20,000.00

National City Bank

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - \$300,000
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



EXPERT STENOGRAPHERS

HENAGER'S Business College

*The Leading Commercial
School of the West.*

School in session all the year and new students may enroll at any time. Now is a good time to enter. Positions guaranteed to all graduates.

Write for information.

HENAGER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

When Writing to Advertisers mention The National Wool Grower

The McIntyre Building

Salt Lake City, Utah

Is Headquarters for the
**NATIONAL and UTAH WOOL
GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS**

The Most Modern Fire-proof Building in the City

OFFICES FOR RENT

that were disturbing the wool growers and the direct representation of the wool growers with the departments at Washington was of great service to the sheepmen. Quoting from the re-

port of Mr. Hess, "Much of what had taken place to the detriment of the sheep industry never reached Washington until our arrival."

Assistant District Forester Kerr of

Albuquerque and Forest Supervisor Drake of the Coconino National Forest, were present at the meeting. Other forest supervisors were unable to be present. A letter from Assistant Forester Potter advised that he had received the invitation too late to be present, advising, however, that it was his intention to spend the latter part of July in Arizona and that if there were any matters of especial importance to the association, that the association wishes given attention, he would make it a point to stop at Flagstaff.

Commensurate Ranch Property.

Mr. Drake was called upon to discuss commensurate ranch property in connection with permits on the Forest Reserve. Information was obtained that as a rule the sheepman maintained better improvements than the cattlemen, although the latter were improving in this regard. Under the Forest Service laws no transfer of permits can be made without the transfer of commensurate ranch property. This is especially established with strict regulations in Districts No. 1 and No. 5 and there is no question that ultimately, with or without a recommendation from the live stock associations the standardization of commensurate ranch property in connection with permits will be put into effect. The committee elected by the chair, composed of Messrs. Hess, Hennessy, Colin Campbell, Sutton and Judge Perkins to confer with Supervisor Drake and Assistant District Forester Kerr, was appointed to confer during the noon recess to report back to the association. After a thorough discussion, it was moved and carried by the association that they recommend that essential requirements be required in regard to commensurate property for renewal of permits or the issuance of permits to new beginners, covering the essential points as follows: A habitable house, storage room, water for camp purposes, corrals and pasturage for camp stock.

Water on the Range.

After considerable discussion no de-

CULLEN HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up.

COLT 45 CAL. AUTOMATIC PISTOL

MODEL
1911



Adopted by
the U. S.
Army

ONE OF BROWNING'S PATENTS

Send a Postal for our Catalog, 150 pages—Illustrated

Everything for Every Sport in Every Season

BROWNING BROS. CO., OGDEN, UTAH

THE BEST SERVICE

FOR BANKS AND STOCKMEN
HAVING ANY TRANSACTIONS
AT THE CHICAGO LIVE STOCK
MARKET IS SECURED BY AN
ACCOUNT WITH

THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO

"THE BANK OF GOOD SERVICE"

CAPITAL \$1,250,000

RESOURCES \$15,000,000

cision was reached regarding the recommendation for water on the range, as some stockmen have the use of government water or living water and are required to make no water development. The conditions in this matter are so varied in different localities that no blanket recommendation could be arrived at by the association.

Letters were read from Boston wool buyers, especially from Salter Brothers & Company of Boston, quoting the objections of the wool manufacturers to the wool brands used by Arizona wool growers and also to the twine for tying fleeces. Samples of wool were exhibited, showing the effects of paint and crude oil brands, which could not be scoured out of the wool and required considerable loss of time and additional expense to eliminate from the fleeces. It was moved and carried unanimously that the association recommend the use of Kemp's Branding Fluid and that the association insist that shearing plants use paper twine for tying fleeces. It was also recommended that sheepmen discontinue the use of oil and tar brands and separate the black fleeces and the tags. Sheepmen the world over are endeavoring to obtain as nearly perfect results as possible in putting the wool in shape for the markets and it is poor policy for the Arizona wool growers not to progress with the times, and it is evident that the mills will more and more judge the wool on its merits alone, which has not been done by the buyers in the field, as they evidently endeavor to buy it cheap enough to cover these objectionable features.

It was moved and carried by the association that the secretary's report of the proceedings be published in pamphlet form to be distributed among the members of the association. President H. E. Campbell, Vice-President C. Hess, Jr., and Secretary and Treasurer M. I. Powers, were re-elected. The following executive committee was elected as follows: H. E. Campbell, M. I. Powers, A. J. LeBaron, Tom L. Rees, Harlow Yaeger, H. J. Gray and O. B. Sutton.

FEED AT ASHTON

I have purchased the feeding yards at Ashton, Illinois, on the line of Chicago & Northwestern Railway. **Finest grazing, sheds for feeding hay and grain, good shearing plant.** I am a practical stockman and assure all who use these yards the **best possible service.**

W. H. SANDERS.

Give ASHTON YARDS a trial.



WE GUARANTEE high grade workmanship and materials and cater only to those who want the **BEST.** We are distributors of

Michelin Tires

**AUSTIN
TIRE & RUBBER
COMPANY**

130-132 East Broadway
Salt Lake City, Utah

Tel. Wasatch 3010

Advertising in the National Wool Grower bring results.

WHEN YOU ARE READY FOR THE PRINTING

of that Catalogue, Prospectus, Booklet, Folder or anything that goes to upbuild your business, it would be well to confer with a printing house that can give you a product which will accomplish what you intended it to. You will find no printers better equipped to do the work and do it in the way it should be done than the

CENTURY PRINTING COMPANY

We print the Wool Grower and many other high-class publications.

Salt Lake's Printers

W. G. ROMNEY. J. Q. RYAN.

CENTURY BLDG., 231-3-5 EDISON ST., SALT LAKE

**Consolidated
Wagon
& Machine Co.**
Leading Implement and Hardware Dealers
WOOL GROWERS SUPPLIES
At 52 Places in Utah and Idaho

When writing to advertisers mention this paper.

Attention Wool Growers
Salter Bros. & Co.
Wool Brokers
216 SUMMER STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Solicit wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shipper's consent. Liberal advances. Best of references.

J. G. KIDWELL J. H. MURPHY R. B. CASWELL
KIDWELL & CASWELL
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
704 YEON BUILDING Market Reports Furnished on UNION STOCK YARDS
PORTLAND, OREGON Application. NORTH PORTLAND, OREGON

FARNSWORTH, STEVENSON & CO.
Wool Merchants
Consignments Solicited
116-122 Federal Street BOSTON
William Farnsworth R. H. Stevenson, Jr. E. W. Brigham T. S. Conant

J. BATEMAN & CO.
Successors to Justice, Bateman & Co.
Wool Commission Merchants
122 South Front Street, PHILADELPHIA
Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Market Report Mailed on Request.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL OUTLOOK.

A recent issue of the London Wool Record contains a letter from a wool firm in Australia as to the prospects for the 1915 wool clip. A portion of the letter follows:

"This morning I had a conversation with Mr. MacCarthy, who deals largely with South Africa in merino sheep from this side. He knows every inch of South Africa and states that they are having a bad drought there—in the Orange river colony it is the worst drought they have had for years—so that there will be a decrease from that country. The truth about the season in Australia is as follows:

"Over more than two-thirds of the total Continent, and Tasmania, we have had a bad season since last shearing, and the sheep are growing very small fleeces, and for this reason alone there must be some decrease in wool production during 1914-15, whereas last year, as I forecasted, there was bound to be a substantial increase (my

opinion was 200,000 bales), because sheep were growing wonderfully large fleeces. Of course Queensland continues to have a good time and the eastern portion of New South Wales, but a drought is being experienced over the western portion of New South whole of South Australia and Western the whole of Victoria, practically the whole of South Africa and Western Australia, and the whole of Tasmania—there has never been a worse season in Tasmania. The stock market alone is an indication of what the season has been—pen after pen of bullocks are selling at from \$75 to \$100 per head as against \$25 to \$50 per head in the old days, and in the yards we are selling fat crossbred wethers at \$7 to \$10 per head; in fact, I do not know where the southern cities will obtain their fat stock supplies from. We are almost entirely dependent upon Queensland and the northern districts of New South Wales. Adelaide are buying their meat supplies in Melbourne despite the high prices there, Tasmania ditto. Already in Victoria in the most favoured part—the western district—thousands and thousands of lambs have been killed to save their mothers—a short sighted policy I grant with oats at 45 cents a bushel, but as in the past people do not start to feed their ewes until they are dying. I do not want to paint too doleful a picture as we have had fairly general rains during the last two weeks, and the position is very much improved. We may yet have a fair lambing, speaking generally, but the wool clip I say no. It will be much shorter, thinner, finer, more dusty and more tender than last year's, and will for certain show some decrease in the number of bales."

SHEEP AND WOOL IN UNITED KINGDOM.

A recent estimate places the number of sheep in the United Kingdom for the year 1913 at 28,000,000, as against 31,839,800 in 1909. The wool clip of the United Kingdom is reported as follows:

	Pounds.
1904	131,963,700
1905	130,528,900
1906	130,175,500
1907	130,536,000
1908	133,705,100
1909	141,877,000
1910	142,877,000
1911	137,413,800
1912	132,754,400
1913	125,122,100

ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE BITE IN INDIA.

(Consul General James A. Smith,
Calcutta.)

In the 25 years from 1887 to 1911 the number of human beings killed by snakes in India was 543,991, or an average of 21,760 annually, according to official reports. During the same time snakes caused the death of 187,436 cattle. The mortality among human beings is so appalling that any steps taken to decrease the figure must be welcome.

In central India the poisonous snakes usually found are comprised in four varieties, the Cobra de Capella, Russell's Viper, Karait, and the Small Viper. The King Cobra, a huge reptile, is probably the most formidable and aggressive snake in the world, as it is always ready not only to attack, but to pursue. It attains over 15 feet in length, and will attack a human being unprovoked. The Karait is a dark snake, whose bite is the cause of many deaths. The Russell's Viper is an aggressive snake, striking with lightning-like rapidity, and its fangs are larger than those of any other Indian viper. The Small Viper is 10 to 20 inches long and is a peppery little reptile when irritated, throwing its body into folds and making a loud purring noise.

The mortality from snake bite among the poorer inhabitants of India is due in part to their habits and mode of life. Many sleep on the ground in their houses, the walls and floors of which often give cover to snakes. Persons are sometimes bitten by serpents which crawl over their bodies in the dark and are perhaps irritated by some

Jeremiah Williams & Co.

WOOL

Commission
Merchants

481 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Western Office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

B. Harris Wool Company

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

IF YOU DON'T KNOW US GET ACQUAINTED

Exclusive Handlers of Western Wool

Before disposing of your wool call, wire or write our Western office

A. S. ERICKSON, Agent 206 JUDGE BUILDING,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

National Wool Grower advertisers are reliable.

BROWN & ADAMS

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

269-279 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JACOB F. BROWN
SAMUEL G. ADAMS
EDMUND F. LELAND

ALBERT S. HOWE
HARRY P. BRADFORD
HAROLD M. CUMMINGS

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Ass'n

Volume VI ready for delivery. Pedigrees now being received for Volume VII. MEMBERSHIP FEE, \$10.00. For list of members, rules, blanks, or any other information concerning the breed, address the Secretary.

R. A. JACKSON, President,
Dayton, Washington.

DWIGHT LINCOLN, Secretary, ..
Milford Center, Ohio.

American & Delaine-Merino Record Ass'n.

This Association annually publishes the increase of the flocks, keeping the lineage by name and number of every animal so recorded.

S. M. CLEAVER, Secretary,
Delaware, Ohio.

AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASS'N.

Organized 1884. 4650 Stockholders. Shares of Stock \$5.00. No Annual Dues. Volume XXVII Opened October 1, 1913. Printed Matter, Blanks, and Information FREE upon Application to the Secretary.

C. F. CURTISS, President, Ames, Iowa
J. M. WADE, Sec'y., LaFayette, Indiana

American Hampshire Sheep Ass'n

Organized in 1889. Membership fee \$5.00. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. XII of the Flock Record. Write the Secretary for information and printed matter. A postal card will bring it. Write today.

F. J. HAGENBARTH, Pres.
Spencer, Idaho.

COMFORT TYLER, Secretary,
310 E. Chicago St., Coldwater, Mich.

unconscious movement of the limbs during sleep. In such cases the reptile is seldom seen, and there is a dreadful doubt as to whether a rat, a mongoose, or a deadly snake has caused the wound. During the great heat of the plains in summer scanty clothing is worn and many people go barefooted, while those who do wear shoes seldom wear hose, thus leaving the ankle and instep exposed. Many fatal cases of snake bite occur among natives engaged in cutting grass when the vegetation is dense and capable of concealing even a panther. The native squats down on his heels, grasps a handful of grass, and cuts it off near the roots with a curved hand scythe, and often touches and irritates hidden reptiles.

Extraction of Venom and Making of Antidote.

The work of extracting venom from snakes for the purpose of making an antidote for the poison is being carried on at Parel Laboratory, Bombay. An interesting account of the operation recently appeared in a local paper:

A couple of Indian assistants dragged forth a tin box, the lid was lifted up, and an angry cobra disclosed. It expanded its hood and swayed its wicked little head from side to side, hissing like a steam engine. One of the Indians with remarkable dexterity seized it firmly at the back of the neck, at the same time placing his foot on the end of its tail to prevent it from coiling. The cobra, being thus harmless, was carried forward, and a wine glass with a piece of American cloth covering the top was placed near its head close to its darting tongue and glittering eyes. At once it struck, its two sharp upper fangs pierced the cloth, and the deadly poison dropped into the glass. There was perhaps half a teaspoonful in the glass, sufficient to kill half a dozen human beings. The cobra was then forcibly fed with egg flip through a tube and put back in his box hissing ferociously, and was then left for 10 days to mediate on the indignity he had suffered. The venom is extracted only once in 10 days.

The venom is dried over lime and

sent to Kasauli, where it is dissolved in a salt solution. It is then put into a horse, only a small dose being given at first. This is gradually increased until at the end of two years the animal can stand a dose 200 times the original one, since it acquires immunity from the poison. The substance which confers this immunity is in the blood, and when the corpuscles are separated from it the residue is the snake-bite antidote.

Each bite requires an antidote made from the venom of the same sort of snake as that which inflicted the bite. It is absolutely effective if injected in time, and several lives have been saved in Bombay by its use. At the laboratory there is now enough of the venom to supply all the demands for the antidote that India is likely to make, and it is now being sent to Germany and America, cobra venom being very useful in experiments connected with the blood. A similar venom is being made from the venom of the Russell's Viper, but at present there is no antivenine made from the venom of the Karait, or from that of the Small Viper or Echis. The latter snake causes many deaths in the Bombay Presidency, and experiments are now being made with a view of obtaining an antidote for its bite.

WETHERS ABOUT DONE.

After a sheep buying trip to Montana an Idaho sheep breeder said the other day: "I have just returned from a trip along the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana and found that many sheepmen have quit the business in the last year or two. In that territory wethers are very scarce and this will be the last year that there will be any at all. The day has passed when a man can run a sheep for its wool. Montana has turned to raising lambs the same as we are doing here in Idaho. In some parts of that state a good many ewes are being offered for sale but I predict that within three years they will want them back. Already a few dry farmers have put in small bands of sheep in sections where the crop has failed."